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UNITED STATES OF EUROPE TO BE FEDERAL LINK

Market Possibilities Fully as Vast as Those of America

HIGH TARIFF LEADS TO DUMPING OF GOODS

Europe to Pattern System on American Lines and Follow Production Processes

Because of the growing interest in the proposal for a United States of Europe, The Christian Science Monitor has arranged for a series of articles on the subject from the pen of a competent observer. The articles cover many phases of the subject and provide the groundwork for an understanding of the reasons for the appearance and power of the whole movement. The sixth article appears below.

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By PAUL HUTCHINSON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—If anybody still doubts the world influence of the United States, the movement for the establishment of a United States of Europe should dispel his doubts forever. For not only is the slogan, "A United States of Europe," obviously inspired by the prestige of the American republic, but the main ideas which have the American hall-mark all over them. Several years ago, speaking of the economic unification of Europe, Sisley Huddleston said that the United States "has supplied and is supplying the cement." If that was true then, it is even more true today.

Many European leaders who are today supporting the United States of Europe idea admit privately, although they may not think it wise to do so in public, that they have been greatly influenced in their thinking by the American example. M. Briand has said, in several private conversations, that it was in admiration of the American example that he was inspired during a visit to the United States that first opened his mind to the possibilities of a Pan-European union. Herr Loeb, president of the Reichstag, when speaking at the first congress of the Pan-European Union, testified that the chief reason for his interest in the movement was a result of his travels on the other side of the Atlantic.

Even where the original source of interest in the idea may be in doubt, a short study of speeches and articles favoring the formation of a United States of Europe will find them, in almost every instance, appealing to the American example. "Pan-Europe," Count Coudenhove-Kalergi's book that marked the formal launching of this movement, bristles with references to American conditions and practices. America may be unpopular in certain European quarters—and she undoubtedly is, although not as unpopular as some unscrupulous elements in the press would try to make out—but she is envied. The war-harassed states of Europe look at her security and power with longing eyes. It is that same security and power which they seek when they talk of forming a new United States within the boundaries of the Old World.

American Example
If a United States of Europe should be formed during the present generation, the United States of America (Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Mr. Mellon Settles Rumor of Resigning

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, does not intend to resign. Mr. Mellon has said so.

Definite word was also received from the White House that Mr. Hoover does not have any intention of letting his present Secretary of the Treasury leave office. This is considered a final denial of rumors that have been circulated ever since Mr. Hoover became Chief Executive. Mr. Mellon is the first Secretary of the Treasury to serve under three Presidents.

It frequently has been alleged that after a year with Mr. Hoover his place would be taken by someone else, and the names of his "successors" were frequently printed. Rumors of Mr. Mellon's resignation have been used from time to time in the stock market in an effort to force down prices. Apparently it was the use of his name in this connection that finally made Mr. Mellon issue his specific denial, followed immediately by confirmatory word from the President.

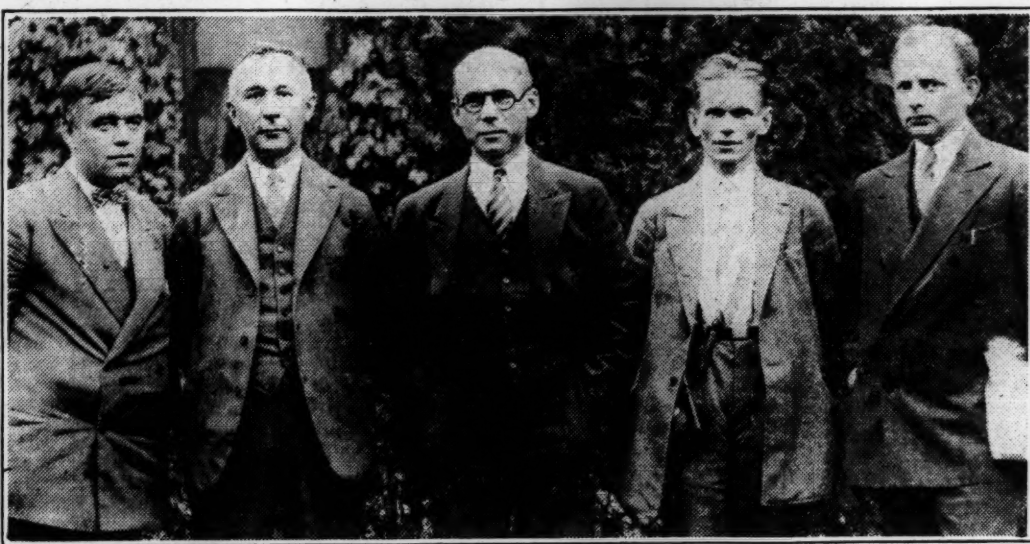
AIR TOUR PLANES LAND IN NEW YORK

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y. (AP)—The 33 planes participating in the national air tour began dropping down onto this field from Springfield, Mass., shortly after 11 o'clock this morning, being flagged in at one minute intervals.

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Russians Investigating American Agriculture



Left to Right—B. N. Loubiako, M. M. Wolf, J. Freess, N. A. Burlanenko and S. G. Ujansky.

SOVIET GROUP IN AMERICA TO STUDY FARMS

Government Sends 50 Teachers and Investigators to Tour Country

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANHATTAN, Kan.—Fifty Russian agricultural teachers and investigators have been sent to the United States to study conditions this year, and a delegation of them has visited the Kansas State Agricultural College, as well as other agricultural colleges and experiment stations throughout the country.

Prof. M. M. Wolf of Timiriazef Agricultural Academy, Moscow, led the party which inspected conditions here. With him were other members of the academy staff, N. A. Burlanenko, and B. N. Loubiako, Prof. S. G. Ujansky, professor of agricultural economy in the Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Economy, Moscow, and an interpreter, J. Freess, representing the Amtorg Trading Company, New York, an American citizen of Russian birth.

One of the chief interests of the Russians was the inspection of farm machinery on American farms, since Russia's immediate problem, according to the visitors, is the utilization of more machinery. In the last few weeks 1400 farm tractors were purchased in America by the Russian Government, Professor Wolf said, and he and his colleagues must familiarize Russians with their use.

Methods of co-operative farming were also closely inspected by the visitors, for it is the policy of the Russian Government to encourage co-operative methods to the utmost. Of the 40,000 tractors in use in Russia last year, 20,000 were in co-operative operation, and the remaining 20,000 were in use on government-operated farms, it was explained. Of the Russians in the group that visited Kansas, only one, Professor Wolf, was an educator before the revolution. All the others are products of the revolution. All are members of the Communist Party, although that is not compulsory, they explained. Members of the party may receive the same maximum rate of pay whatever their status or occupation—president of the union, college professor, shop workman, comers of labor. The maximum rate is determined by the wealth of the nation and varies with the years. The rate below the maximum varies with the skill of the individual.

The visitors enthusiastically invited American agricultural educators and investigators to visit Russia next summer when the International Soil Conference is to meet in the U. S. S. R. Professor Wolf is chairman of the committee on arrangements. The Government plans to entertain visitors with a four-weeks tour of Russia.

British Thrift Organizations Show Saving Power of the People

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Thrift organizations in Great Britain have deposits of £1,500,000,000, declared Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on opening the second International Thrift Congress here, in the presence of 250 delegates from foreign countries and 150 from the British Isles.

The majority of these investments, said the Chancellor, were owned by working men and women. But the fact had to be faced, he added, that this volume of savings was actually less than the amount before the war, if the changed value of money was taken into account. The need for capital saving by all classes of the British people was more urgent and imperative than ever, continued Mr. Snowden, in view of the depressed state of industry and the problem of unemployment.

In advocating increased thrift he was not recommending, he added, a lowering of the standard of living. Saving was not hoarding, but spending—in the best sense of the word. Spending sometimes was remunerative, sometimes wasteful. People must be taught the right use of money and that capital has a more important use than the mere creation of wealth, namely, its correct employment.

Mitten Millions Escape Legal Snag to Help Labor and Capital

Son of Philadelphia Traction Magnate Gives Up Technical Rights in Order That Father's Wishes May Be Carried Out in Full

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—The wish of Thomas E. Mitten, traction magnate, that his estate be devoted to the cause of co-operation and better relationships between Labor and Capital, will be carried out by his son, Dr. A. A. Mitten, according to an announcement just made by Dr. Mitten upon the probating of his father's will.

The will was dated Sept. 25, less than a week before Mr. Mitten passed on, and under the state laws this provision of the Mitten fortune is voided. The law declares that charitable bequests made within a month of the passing of a testator are illegal, and the Mitten Foundation would come under the head of charitable bequests, but Dr. Mitten has declared that he will waive any benefits of the estate to himself under this provision of the law and follow the provisions of the testament as his father intended. The value of the estate is said to be from \$2,000,000 to \$10,000,000 and is invested chiefly in the stock of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, the Mitten Bank and its various interests.

Under the provisions of the will the bulk of the estate will be devoted to a co-operative Labor-Capital foundation, the function of which will be to ameliorate differences arising between employer and employee by a frank and free discussion of issues involved, and by such economic adjustments that will be equally satisfactory.

In a statement explaining his father's wishes in this direction, Dr. Mitten said: "To advance the cause of co-operation between Labor and Capital was the ruling devotion of my father's life. The world has recognized the unique measure of his accomplishment in this work. Yet in his own mind he was always clear that the full fruition could not be reached in his lifetime. It was this recognition that his work would continue after him that led him repeatedly in his public utterances and in numerous testamentary expressions to pledge the devotion of his private estate to this great public purpose.

"Such provision is made in his will leaving the bulk of his estate in trust for the promotion and advancement of the cause of co-operation between Capital and Labor and the furtherance and continuance of the Mitten plan and generally toward the carrying out of the policies from time to time enunciated by him with respect to the relationship between Capital and Labor.

"It is my intention to erect out of the estate thus coming into my hands a continuing trust to be known as the Mitten Foundation to further the cause of co-operation between Capital and Labor pursuant to the policies developed by him in his lifetime.

"The constitution of this foundation will be framed with the greatest care in the light of my father's wishes, with which I am intimately familiar, and aided by the experience of other great foundations in other fields of social advancement. The settlement of the estate and the framing of the necessary documents for the foundation will naturally consume some time, and I therefore make this announcement coincident with the probate of the will so there may be no doubt in the public mind of my determination to carry on."

Mr. Mitten was a firm believer in the co-operative plan of service between employer and employee. In his address to groups of employees he never referred to the properties as "our properties," but always as "your properties." In recent years a plan of the Mitten management was to get the public to invest in the securities of the various Mitten-controlled properties, and thousands of shares of preferred stock have been sold on the installment plan to car riders.

Russians to Ask Four-Year Credits on British Goods

Contracts Totalling Millions of Rubles Said to Await Parliament's Action

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Soviet Russian trade and industry are preparing to ask for and extensive British business interests are willing to grant extraordinarily long term credits, as much as four years, it is reported here, provided Parliament which reassembles Oct. 29 approves the Henderson-Dogalevsky agreement.

The Monitor representative at Hamburg, referring to a dispatch in the Weser Zeitung from a Moscow correspondent of the Berlin Telegram, says that quite recently a large number of German shipbuilding firms made offers for contract for three ships required by Russia for the Stettin-Leiningrad route. The Russians, however, demanded four years' credit, a condition which no German firm was prepared to grant.

The British Government having consulted the Dominions, agrees in establishing parity to all three of the Empire, and this will be taken into consideration. It is desirable to raise equally the question of the service and period of the ships of line in order to avoid having to execute completely the replacement envisaged by the 1922 Washington treaty.

The British and American Governments are of opinion that submarines should be completely abolished, but they recognize equally that this measure cannot be put into operation without the consent of all the powers interested.

In general it is acknowledged that no final ruling on naval disarmament can be made except through a meeting with the other naval powers, and it is in consequence of this France is being asked to join with Italy Japan and the United States, to take part in a conference during the third week of the coming January.

The invited governments, it is suggested, should proceed immediately to an exchange of views on the questions raised.

The note adds expressly that it is not proposed to form a new organ (Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

LONDON OBSERVATORY OPENED AT MILL HILL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Sir Frank Dyson, the Astronomer Royal, in opening the new observatory of the University of London at Mill Hill, one of the best equipped in the British Isles, called attention to the large telescope which henceforth will be at the service of students of the heavenly bodies.

The late W. E. Wilson, F. R. S., its former owner, received a gold medal at the St. Louis Exposition a number of years ago for having obtained, by means of the telescope, hitherto unexampled photographs of spiral nebulae.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PARITY BY 1936 IS AGREED UPON

Abolition of Submarines Favored in British Invitation to Powers

The invitations by Great Britain to the four naval powers to attend a conference in London next January have now been received by the respective governments. At least in Paris and Tokyo, the contents of the invitation have been partially made public. Various points of agreement, it is stated have been reached by the United States and Great Britain. The two principal of these are, first, that Anglo-American parity as regards all classes of ships shall have been reached by the end of 1936 and, secondly, that the submarine shall be abolished, subject to agreement with other naval powers.

LONDON (AP)—Great Britain's invitations to the four other major naval powers of the world for a five-power naval disarmament conference are on their way to Washington, Tokyo, Paris and Rome.

The invitations requested the powers to send delegates to London in January, expressing the hope that a great international understanding will ensue from the conference and explaining the situation arising from the conversations between the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald and President Hoover. They bore the signature of the Foreign Secretary, Arthur Henderson.

In the case of the United States Ambassador, Gen. Charles G. Dawes, five-covering letter accompanied the invitation. It is understood that the text of the invitation and the letter make a long document, composed of several folio pages.

Details of these will be issued for publication on Oct. 8. It is considered too early as yet to give details of any of the practical arrangements for bringing together the representatives of the powers. But, in general, the conference will be a formal gathering of two or three delegates from each country, with staffs including experts and secretaries. The work is expected to continue for several weeks.

The invitations explained that an Anglo-American agreement would be in any sense be an alliance between the Anglo-Saxon powers, but a united attempt to remove their differences, which had been blocking the progress toward general disarmament.

The meeting probably will be held in the buildings of the British Foreign Office.

French Cordially Accepts Invitation From Britain to Attend Naval Conference

PARIS—France cordially accepts England's invitation to attend the five-power naval conference, to be held in London, it is learned from the Quai d'Orsay. The French Government is studying carefully the text of the invitation, and is preparing a reply.

A document as received here is understood to contain the following principal points:

1. The present negotiations are declared to be the result and a direct continuation of the Kellogg-Briand peace pact.

2. The principle of parity is accepted for all classes of warships not covered by the Washington treaty, and this parity is to be reached by the end of 1936. The British Government having consulted the Dominions, agrees in establishing parity to all three of the Empire, and this will be taken into consideration.

3. It is desirable to raise equally the question of the service and period of the ships of line in order to avoid having to execute completely the replacement envisaged by the 1922 Washington treaty.

4. The British and American Governments are of opinion that submarines should be completely abolished, but they recognize equally that this measure cannot be put into operation without the consent of all the powers interested.

5. In general it is acknowledged that no final ruling on naval disarmament can be made except through a meeting with the other naval powers, and it is in consequence of this France is being asked to join with Italy Japan and the United States, to take part in a conference during the third week of the coming January.

6. The invited governments, it is suggested, should proceed immediately to an exchange of views on the questions raised.

7. The note adds expressly that it is not proposed to form a new organ (Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Edison Encouraged Henry Ford Early in His Career, Boston Executive Says

How Thomas Edison gave the word of encouragement which helped Henry Ford to continue with his early motor car experiments was recently in Boston at a dinner of the thirtieth anniversary of the Edison Employees' Club. The story was told by Charles L. Edgar, president of the Edison Electric Illuminating company.

New York Has Fine Time Guessing on Each Day's Tallest Building

Structures Now on Paper Soar From 925 to 1050 Feet Into Sky

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW YORK—Manhattan, habitat of Skyscraper Americanus, now has its own "building-of-the-month" club. There is no membership fee and no formal organization. The trick is merely to guess which proposed building on Manhattan is the tallest. Today's guess may be wrong tomorrow.

For years the Woolworth Building dominated the Gotham skyline and proudly bore the title of the world's tallest. Then the Chrysler Building pushed its tower to a height of 805 feet and captured the title by a 15-foot margin. Numerous plans were made for structures even taller. Buildings—on paper—shot up to heights of 900 feet.

Then came the announcement of the City Bank and Farmers' Trust Company for a 925-foot structure, to be built in the financial district. The "building-of-the-month" club thought it could take a vacation. But A. E. Lefcourt, builder of many New York skyscrapers, almost immediately announced a scheme for a 1050-foot structure on Broadway at Forty-ninth Street.

Whether or not it still is the tallest plan is almost as indefinite as the reply of the New York resident who was showing a visitor the sights. "What skyscraper is that?" the friend asked. "I don't know," was the reply. "It wasn't there yesterday."

LEAGUE'S MORAL POWER STRESSED BY PEACE GROUP

More Potent Than Material Force, Conclave in Athens Is Told

By CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—The International Peace Society's congress here has formed four commissions to discuss the Kellogg pact, compulsory armistice, a confederation of European nations and the question of minorities.

Lafontaine, vice-president of the Belgian Senate, spoke of articles in the Kellogg pact renunciation treaty which in his opinion need modification.

Mr. Spiropoulos, Greek delegate, said modifications could be formulated by jurists only, and that the congress must merely indicate general ideas, without entering into details.

Respecting the sovereignty of states, M. Lafontaine proposed that questions concerning more than one state should be taken before the International Court. As to how to apply sanctions to culpable states, it was emphasized that the League of Nations should be given moral authority greater than a material force such as an army, which might prove an obstacle to America's co-operation with the League.

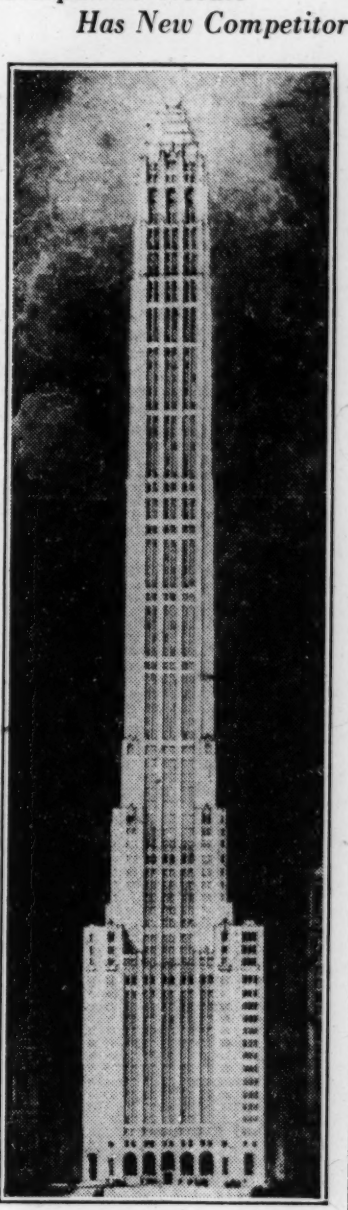
It was decided to ask the League for the institution of immediate obligatory armistice.

Alexander Papanastassiou, ex-Premier of Greece, referred to the difficulty of organizing a universal, or even a European, federation of peoples, but expressed a desire that the congress should endeavor to assist the constitution of such a United States of Europe, solely within the sphere of economics, taking into special consideration the needs of consumers.

Mr. Carcos, Zionist, observing that the Italian representatives were absent, said it was asserted they had been forbidden by Signor Mussolini to participate, and asked the congress to express regret. Mr. Carcos proposed that Britain be requested to take effective measures to prevent recurrence of rioting in Palestine. He also proposed adoption of measures against associations of women organized for participation in war, in accordance with a project of Paul-Boncour.

Andrew Michalopoulos, Foreign Minister of Greece, referred to the present peace and tranquillity in Greece. "We have reduced our armaments and still are ready to reduce them more, to such a point as to leave a force merely sufficient to police our coasts and islands. Greece was the first country to create her own league of nations in the amphictyones and today is desirous of returning to that old policy of peace."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)



Architect's Drawing of 71-Story City Bank Farmers' Trust Company Building, New York.

Ball Games to Keep Many 'in Conference'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—"Sorry, he's in conference" is the title a leading business magazine of Chicago has given this week's cover design, a picture of men flocking to the ball park, where the World's Series is played. "The most popular conference that Chicago has scheduled for many years," is the comment of the Association of Commerce magazine. "Everybody wants a seat around this kind of conference table."

GOLD RUSH STARTED TO IDAHO 'DIGGINGS'

WALLACE, Ida. (AP)—A gold rush that had all the color and glamour of an early day stamped into the wealthy Couer d'Alene region is in progress to new "diggings" in this region.

The announcement of an "old sourdough," John Stout, one of the first to "get in" 35 years ago, that he had discovered outcroppings which assayed more than \$2500 a ton in gold, started the stampede to the North Fork River country, over which thousands of men trekked in the earlier rush. The "bonanza" was believed to be about 25 miles north of Pritchard.

341 MILES TRAVELED BY WINNING BALLOON

WASHINGTON (AP)—Ward T. Van Orman's victory in the 1929 international Gordon Bennett balloon race has been officially confirmed by the National Aeronautic Association, which announced that Van Orman, piloting a balloon for the Goodyear-Zeppelin Company, traveled 341 miles.

Capt. W. E. Kepner, United States Army, was second with 338 miles, and Lieut. P. W. Settle in a navy balloon, was third, with 304 miles. The Belgian pilot, Ernest Demuyter, traveled 226 miles to finish in fourth place.

Beyond Pan-Europe What?

COUNT COUDENHOVE-KALERGI LOOKS TO CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF EUROPE, THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND PAN-AMERICA.

He speaks on the Editorial Page of the Monitor

Tomorrow

WORLD PEACE IS ULTIMATE GOAL SOUGHT

President and Premier See London Parley as One Step in Efforts

BOTH NATIONS DESIRE TOTAL DISARMAMENT

Visit of Ramsay MacDonald and Daughter Culminates in State Banquet

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Beyond the horizon of the forthcoming London naval conference there unfolds to President Hoover and the British Premier, Ramsay MacDonald, an even greater disarmament vista.

They see the London conference as a quickening of the whole movement for general disarmament, as the foundation for renewal of a mighty endeavor to slay armaments and military establishments not only on the seas but on land and in the air. To them, word comes from an authoritative source, the London conference to curtail naval armament is but one step in the attainment of the greater ideal they are in agreement on, furtherance of the cause of general disarmament throughout Europe and the world.

This subject, it was declared, has overshadowed all others in the discussions of the two national executives. Many topics were talked over between them, it was stated, but the problem of building a new basis for disarmament received greatest emphasis.

Mr. MacDonald particularly adverted to this topic, it is understood. The high lights of his views as reported, and with which it is understood Mr. Hoover was in agreement, are as follows:

Plan for Disarmament

That the results of the London conference must be only the beginning of a general plan for disarmament. That Europe is disheartened over the many disarmament attempts and only the United States has the enthusiasm and power of the United States can rekindle Europe's hopes for peace and relief from ever-mounting armaments.

That in this general disarmament plan the United States must lead side by side with Great Britain or the effort will fail. That the United States has the power to make or break any general disarmament plan.

That while the United States and Great Britain act in concert in this great movement there must be no alliance or suspicions of an entente between the two English-speaking nations. That the United States must guard against this, the results of the Hoover-MacDonald conversations should be thoroughly communicated to the other powers.

That Great Britain must necessarily be strongly influenced in its capacity to cut armament by what the French and Japanese do, and to a lesser extent by that of the Japanese in the Far East.

Therefore, in order that there be no suspicion of a secret alliance or purpose between the United States and Great Britain and to give the French and Japanese a fair chance to direct the results of the London naval conference should go before the League of Nations and be made use of by the foundation of an inspired push for general disarmament on sea, land and air.

Conference Only the Beginning

It was pointed out that there is still another vital reason why the London naval conference from the British point of view, can only be the beginning of a general disarmament movement. This is the determination of France to link up naval limitation with that on land and in the air. France, it was emphasized, has already indicated that she is strongly of the opinion that the results of the London conference should be referred to the League of Nations, where it naturally plays a major rôle.

France has also rigidly adhered to the contention that unless it had the right of an unlimited number of trained army reserves that it could not see its way clear to join in any navy agreement. This issue was strenuously debated at the recent session of the Council of the League.

Likewise, it is understood, Mr. MacDonald has pressed the importance of Great Britain of French and Italian naval reduction. This does not mean, it was declared, that should France and Italy fail to join in a final naval pact that an Anglo-American-Japanese agreement would not exist. It means that the United States, among both the British and Americans are emphatic in asserting that the gains and understanding they have reached among themselves will not be lost, regardless of what the other two powers do.

United States Not Chief Rival
Mr. MacDonald in public declarations has made it clear that England is not engaging in the London conference with the idea that the United States is its chief naval rival; in fact quite the contrary.

But necessarily if France and Italy do not come into a naval understanding then such an agreement would have to be made subject to the increase or decrease of the Franco-Italian building programs.

The Prime Minister believes, it is declared, that he represents the view of every Englishman in saying that there is not the slightest disposition in England to narrow the 3000 miles of the Atlantic Ocean which separates the two countries for any purpose of rivalry. But he does believe, it was stated, that the two Anglo-Saxon countries are coming ever closer together in the greater field of the "work of the world," the advancement of the cause of peace, understanding and disarmament not only among themselves but among all nations.

So that this is not to be conceived by other powers in the nature of an

Anglo-American alliance he advocates, and in this Mr. Hoover joins him heartily, in letting the whole world know what is transpiring between them. Such candor in itself, it is believed, will greatly aid in the promotion of the ideal that is being pushed.

Official Summing-up Promised
An official summation of the conversations between the President and the Premier is assured upon the completion of Mr. MacDonald's stay in Washington.

As to the talks between the two men from every confidential quarter the fact is stressed that there is the utmost frankness and sincerity between them. Both are excellent listeners and equally accomplished talkers and their conversations have run from early morning throughout the day and far into the night.

Mr. MacDonald's quiet sincerity, the deep note of idealism that has characterized his every public utterance has made a profound impression not only upon officialdom, but upon the general public. This deep respect and admiration was evidenced in a striking way during his brief appearance in the Senate Chamber. Even before he spoke he was accorded a remarkable ovation and the stirring applause that frequently punctuated his remarkable speech was as new to the Senate as was the presence of a Prime Minister of Great Britain addressing the body from its rostrum.

White House Banquet
A state dinner attended by outstanding governmental and national leaders completed the round of social honors extended by President and Mrs. Hoover to their British visitors during their stay at the White House. It was the first occasion of its kind since President Hoover took office.

The guest list of 90 was limited only by the capacity of the state dining room of the Executive Mansion. The banquet table was in the shape of a horseshoe with the President and Mrs. Hoover and their guests, the Premier and his daughter, at the head.

The historic White House state china, beautiful white ware with a broad gold band setting off the executive crest, was used. The table decorations consisted of pink roses, snapdragons and maidenhair fern from the White House gardens.

It was made known at the White House that there would be no announcement concerning the seating arrangements at the dining table. Much interest has been stirred in this matter by the controversy revolving about the social precedence of Mrs. Edward E. Gann, sister of Vice-President Curtis, and as such his official hostess, Nicholas Longworth, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Mrs. Longworth were absent from the dinner.

The President and Mrs. Hoover are known to have no interest in this subject and do not propose involving the White House in the matter.

Following the dinner, the large party moved into the great East Room, where the Premier and Miss Ishbel and the President and Mrs. Hoover circulated among the guests. The Premier and Miss Ishbel on the morning following the state dinner at the White House returned to the British Embassy, where they remain for the rest of their stay in the capital.

"Wealth of Scotch Humor"
A glimpse behind the scenes showing the happy and harmonious atmosphere in which the conversations between the President and Mr. MacDonald are proceeding was allowed the press by Mr. Hoover himself at his weekly noonday conference with them.

"The conversations" the President remarked, "are continuing in the most friendly of atmospheres. The Prime Minister possesses a wealth of Scotch humor which lubricates any discussions."

The President and his British guest had met before the latter's official visit to the capital. In the early years of the World War when Mr. Hoover was at the head of the American relief work in Europe he and Mr. MacDonald met at the home of a mutual friend.

It is related of them that on the last occasion they saw each other in London they were interrupted in their chat and their conversation was never resumed until Mr. MacDonald as Prime Minister of Great Britain came to Washington to call on Mr. Hoover as President of the United States.

Continuing the description of the conversations that proceeded throughout the day and into the night between him and Mr. MacDonald, President Hoover told the reporters:

No Controversies to Settle
"We fortunately have no controversies between our countries to be settled. We are, therefore, able to discuss our mutual problems in a long-distance view and solely in the broad aspect of human welfare in the largest sense. Moreover, we are able to carry our conversations without circumlocution and in absolute frankness with recognition of the point of view of both sides. Neither of us has anything to reserve. We have to say only for those things that will promote the increase of good will and moral solidarity between the two countries."

The President also took occasion to express his appreciation to the press and his fellow citizens for their "genuine friendliness" to the distinguished visitors.

"More important than all," he said, "is the great evidence shown by the press and the American people of genuine friendliness to the Prime Minister of Great Britain and to his people. The demonstration that is in

progress is in itself of more importance than any incidental conclusions that he and I might come to on matters concerning our two nations."

United States Receives British Formal Invitation
WASHINGTON (P)—The formal invitation of the British Government for the United States to participate in a naval limitation conference in London during the third week in January, was received today by the State Department.

Shortly after it arrived by cable from the United States Ambassador, Gen. Charles G. Dawes, to whom a copy was handed by the British Office, the Secretary of State, Henry L. Stimson went to the White House for a comparatively brief conference with the President.

Mr. Hoover and Mr. MacDonald went over a final draft copy at the President's camp in Virginia and the text then was sent back to London. The formal invitations to the United States, Japan, France and Italy, then were put into form for forwarding to the Ambassadors of those countries.

While the invitation will not be made public until Oct. 9, it was the understanding here that it explained the situation arising from the negotiations for equality in cruiser strength which have been going on between the American and British Governments for several months.

Acceptance by the United States and Japan is regarded as a certainty. The Japanese will have more than the three months notice officials in Tokyo indicated they desired before the gathering of the delegates at the British capital to discuss not only limitation of cruisers, submarines and destroyers, but also a further holiday in construction of capital ships.

Whether France and Italy will accept without reservations was a subject for speculation in some official quarters here. They declined to take part in the disrupted 1927 conference on the ground that it was a matter for the League of Nations. However, since the League's Preparatory Commission on Disarmament has referred the naval question to the principal powers, that reason is regarded by some as being removed in the present instance.

After the formal acceptance of the invitation, President Hoover will give attention to the selection of the American delegation to the London party. This probably will consist of three delegates in addition to the staff of naval experts, which is expected to be headed by Rear Admiral Hilary P. Jones.

The general belief is that Mr. Stimson will head the American delegation, with Hugh S. Gibson, American Ambassador to Belgium, as another member. Should President Hoover follow precedent, a Democrat would be named to the third place, but he has given no consideration to that matter.

Rome Purports to See Anglo-Saxon Hegemony

ROME (P)—Tevere, a Rome daily, in an editorial purports to see the welding of an Anglo-Saxon hegemony in the Hoover-MacDonald conversations.

After inveighing against American imperialism "composed of a thousand elements supplying the very basis of our Mediterranean conception of life," the paper said Europe did not need this, but Mr. MacDonald was aware of it, and so had made a final effort to avert a shock and conflict with his own government.

"Therefore," the paper said, "behold this new Anglo-Saxon system which wishes to become the center of the political universe."

British Seamen Bid for Voice at Geneva

LONDON—Difficulties have arisen over the British representation at the international maritime conference which is due to open at Geneva Thursday under the auspices of the International Labor Office.

The National Union of Seamen which until the passing of its leader, Havelock Wilson, was a dependent body, recently became affiliated with the Trade Union Congress and the latter organization has nominated Ben Tillett, secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, whereof the seamen's union now forms a part, to represent British trade unionism at the conference merely by inviting seamen to appoint assessors to act with him. This they are refusing to do on grounds that they ought to choose delegates since their interests are primarily affected.

Ship owners support this attitude, and will also not send delegates to Geneva unless the Union of Seamen agrees to the seamen's demands. The task of the meeting is to draw up a questionnaire on hours of work, conditions, employment at sea with a view to framing a draft convention for discussion by future conferences.

Dramatic Setting Surrounds Each Step of Premier's Visit

Miss MacDonald and Members of Entourage Share in Washington's Close Attention—American Politics and Policies Interest Party

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—While the visit of Ramsay MacDonald is in the nature of things a "one-man show" yet the dramatic personae, and the reactions to his presence and words, help to make a colorful stage setting and a performance of unflagging interest.

The most important figure, next to the Prime Minister, of course is his daughter, a young woman aptly fitted to complement his personality and activity. In the background she has her own ideas and work which in so far as her years and her opportunities go are of a piece with her father's program and ambition.

That she draws inspiration from him and earnestly strives to help him in his public career is obvious. When he spoke to the Senate, she, sitting in the diplomatic gallery behind Lady Isabella Howard and Miss Rose Rosenberg, her red hat and red beads intensifying the flush of her cheeks, never turned her eyes from her father's face.

Interested in Education

Miss MacDonald is interested in education and in the work of the London County Council, but she is doubly interested in this phase of the gathering of the delegates at the British capital to discuss not only limitation of cruisers, submarines and destroyers, but also a further holiday in construction of capital ships.

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One Bears a Title
At first it gives one something of a shock to find in the Labor leader's entourage a title, but Lord Arnold is the first to wear it, his family being rich but not of the nobility. Of course, it has become fashionable for many persons of the peerage and society to join the Labor Party.

Sir Robert Vansittart, personal secretary, is a diplomat by training. He has been secretary of the British Embassy in several European capitals and is the author of books.

Tom Jones sounds just right for a member of the Labor Party as many persons think of it. Although Mr. Jones started his career as an iron works clerk, he is a university graduate, has been a professor of economics and is a doctor of law. He has also been governor of the National Library and National Museum, Wales.

His fellow countryman, James J. Davis, American Secretary of Labor, was his host at luncheon following the MacDonald visit to the Senate. Mr. Davis has an imposing home near the new Embassy.

Then there are the British newsmen. They look different from American correspondents unless they've lived too long abroad. When members of the press gallery sought to take seats for the MacDonald visit, they were respectfully requested to notice the red cord around several rows of chairs. Inquiry developed that these were reserved for the British correspondents.

Standers Had Company
"How many are there?" "Thirteen," replied watchful Willie Collins, who helps to keep things straight in the gallery. "There are only 12 seats; one can stand," said Willie thoughtfully. There were plenty standing to keep them company, for it was an occasion when everyone entitled to get his foot into the gallery took advantage of it. Mr. MacDonald could not be seen except from the front row, for he came in the side door instead of down the

center aisle, but all could hear the rich voice, with its occasional burr, and those in the gallery could watch the effect upon others. Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador, belonging by ancestry to the older order, but broadly tolerant, sat with thoughtful expression in front.

W. E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, clapped his hand punctiliously at certain points. Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, standing in the rear, nodded her head approvingly now and again. Many eyes were turned upon Mrs. William H. Taft and Mrs. Edward E. Gann, who sat in the Executive gallery.

In the House galleries an individual would occasionally rise and shout approval regardless of conventions. "What are you going to wear to the President's dinner?" Miss Ishbel was asked, as she came away from the Capitol.

"White taffeta, with red flowers," she replied simply. "I wouldn't you just know she would!" exclaimed a woman, but how one should know it or whether the exclamation was one of praise or otherwise it was difficult to say.

Studies Welfare Work

Miss MacDonald is graciously attending numerous formal luncheons, state dinners and official receptions arranged for her by "the powers that be" as the daughter of the Prime Minister of Great Britain, but when she has a moment of her own she chooses to see firsthand what the United States is doing in the social welfare work.

Slipping away from the White House for a brief period, with Miss Ruth Fesler, Mrs. Hoover's secretary, she visited the Washington Child Research Center, where ultra-modern methods of education are being applied to children of pre-school age.

In her next free period Miss MacDonald asked to be permitted to see at work the women's bureau and the children's bureau of the Department of Labor, those branches of the government which investigate the welfare of children and of wage-earning women in this country. These bureaus, located in portable buildings, erected during the war to accommodate the augmented force of government clerks but recently jacked up and placed on new foundations until the government building program is completed certainly have not been selected were Miss MacDonald merely desirous of viewing a government department at work.

More evidence of her interest in social welfare work was the fact that she gave her only free luncheon hour to Miss Grace Abbott, head of the children's bureau, and Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the women's bureau, who have invited to meet their distinguished guest the women holding executive positions in the government in fields of special interest to her.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PARITY BY 1936 IS AGREED UPON
(Continued from Page 1)

for dealing with naval disarmament but on the contrary to organize the work of the conference in such a way as to facilitate that of the League of Nations when it occupies itself with the whole problem of disarmament.

The British invitation running to 1000 words tends to dispel the misapprehension which had existed here regarding the purpose of the conference. Three features are especially satisfactory to the French. One is that the Americans and the British have not reached any hard and fast agreement which must be taken or left, but the Anglo-American understanding simply provides a basis on which negotiations may be developed.

Another point is that there is no attempt dogmatically to suppress submarines, the French feeling, it is said, that it is impossible at this juncture to abolish them. The French are gratified that England and America admit that this conference can be only a link in a chain of naval disarmament, and that its results must be taken before the broader

group of powers represented on the League of Nations Disarmament Commission.

Hamilton Fish Praises British Premier's Mission

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Sharply criticizing the policy of naval competition as "one of the major factors in causing wars," Hamilton Fish Jr. (R.), Representative of New York, and member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, praised the mission of Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, to the United States, and envisaged a naval limitation agreement between the United States and Great Britain, in a speech just given here at the first meeting of the Government Club. Mr. Fish said that the London conference of 1930 should be successful, because the new Government of Great Britain had accepted the basis of parity with the United States and added that, even if it were not, it was "inconceivable that we should ever go to war with Great Britain."

"Ramsay MacDonald has come to the United States with the avowed purpose of reaching a basis for establishing substantial equality of naval armament," Mr. Fish said. "He proposes a limitation of 50 light cruisers, amounting to 339,000 tons. Such an offer is in line with the arguments advanced by our delegates at Geneva, and there should be very little difficulty in reaching an agreement acceptable to both nations."

"The United States is asking for 315,000 tons for light cruisers against the 339,000 demanded by the British, because our fleet will have a larger proportion of 10,000-ton cruisers with eight-inch guns. It is inconceivable that this difference of 14,000 tons will be an obstacle to reach a satisfactory agreement between two great civilized nations, which since 1817 have rigidly adhered to the Rush-Bogot convention restricting naval armament on the Great Lakes."

Kellogg Pact Declared Basis of Agreement
TOKYO (P)—The British invitation to Japan to participate in a five-power naval conference was published here after its receipt by the Foreign Office.

The invitation, which is approximately 1000 words in length, reviews the Anglo-American conversations in which it was stated agreement had been reached on the following:

(1) The Kellogg pact is the starting point of the agreement.
(2) Anglo-American parity of all naval categories shall be reached by the end of 1936.
(3) The desirability to reconsider the battleship replacement programs of the Washington Treaty of 1922 with a view to diminishing the amount of replacement construction therein implied.

(4) Total abolition of submarines subject to conference with other naval powers.
The invitation says that it was considered desirable that the conference should be summoned for the third week in January to consider categories of vessels not covered in the Washington treaty and to deal with the questions covered in Paragraph 2, Article 21 of that treaty.

It stated that the British Government was willing in the interval before the conference to consider informal conversations with Ambassador Matsudaira in London on any points requiring elucidation.

Great Britain proposes in due course to communicate its views on the conference agenda, and hopes that Japan will make a corresponding communication. It expresses hope that the fruits of the conference will facilitate the task of the League of Nations Preparatory Commission and the subsequent general disarmament conference.

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BRITAIN ENDS SUCCESSFUL TOURIST SEASON

Thousands of Americans Fill Steamers to Capacity, Bound Westward

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—After touching high water mark with a wonderful August tide of tourist travel from overseas to Great Britain is ebbing again. Westward bound vessels on Atlantic routes are leaving English ports crowded to capacity.

A staff correspondent of the Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland, reviewing the outstanding features of the past season told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that, as in past years, the United States had proved to be the main source from which tourists had come. "In May," he continued, "12,266 Americans landed in Britain and 8730 embarked, while in June the arrivals numbered 22,484 and the departures 14,684. July and August figures, when available, will show considerable increases upon these figures, which themselves show an improvement upon the figures for corresponding months in 1928."

The traffic manager of one great English tourist agency which has branches in seven American and two Canadian cities said "I predicted a good tourist season for 1929 and I am equally certain that there will be a better season still in 1930."

"I find American travelers easily divisible into three categories," he continued. "There is the American who wants to see everything he can and is more concerned with beating the record in this respect than of anything else; there is another class of American, now increasing in numbers, who is concerned only to see places and objects associated with the art and literature of Great Britain; finally there are the Americans who regard their visit as a means of extending their general knowledge and self-education. The last are by far the most numerous."

The desire for knowledge is extraordinarily great. I have had parties who have been content to spend every available minute of their time in study at the British Museum, South Kensington, and the London Museum."

Another aspect of this year's American touring in Britain was

touched upon by an official of a great American tourist agency. "We find," he said, "a growing love among our visitors for intimate tours which will take them into the heart of English scenery. They have rugged round Europe, seen endless pictures in Italy, great Alps in Switzerland, gay beaches on the French coasts. They come to Britain intent upon absorbing the lovely restful beauty of ever-changing English, Welsh, Scottish and Irish scenery before facing the Atlantic again."

Rumanian House to Elect New Regent

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—The Council of Ministers, under the Premier, Iuliu Maniu, has decided to hold a session of Parliament on Oct. 9 for the selection of a new member of the Regency Council, in succession to the late George Buzdugan.

According to the Constitution, if three-fourths are not present the meeting must be postponed for nine days. Since the Constitution is inclined against women sharing in the Government, the names of the Dowager Queen Marie and Princess Elena have lost favor, and the name of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, G. G. Mironescu, in the meanwhile has come forward in response to the desire of many, including Vintila Bratianu, that the Regency must include a strong jurist. Mr. Mironescu is former rector of the University of Bucharest and a judge, and heretofore has been outside politics.

The only other names favored are General Presan, who enjoys high prestige, having been proposed as Premier of the Coalition Government, and Mr. Hloft, Minister of the Royal Palace. The election of a member to the Regency in any case is expected to strengthen the Maniu Government.

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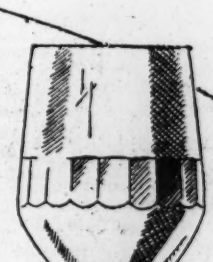
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JUGOSLAV PRESS LAUDS CHANGE IN STATE'S NAME

But Move for Unity Stirs
Little Popular Enthusiasm
Throughout Country

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE—Official circles acclaim the new law, which changes the name of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes into Yugoslavia and divides the country into nine administrative areas, or banovinas, as a reform of epochal importance, making a new era in national unity and accord, and bringing to fruition the century-old dream of a free united South Slav nation.

But the measure has aroused little enthusiasm among the people. Nevertheless newspapers in all the large centers, being under control and inspiration of the Government, are devoting much space to the new reform, which they proclaim as a happy culmination of the act of Jan. 5, last, whereby King Alexander suspended parliamentary government and the constitution, in an effort to save Yugoslavia from disintegration. Under full page headlines, commendatory telegrams and declarations felicitating the King and the Government are published in large type. Practically all these congratulatory messages, however, come from officials or persons seeking office.

Arousing Little Enthusiasm

Today the chief Serbian nationalist society, Narodna Obrana, called a public meeting to thank the King for the reconstruction of the state, but though very widely announced and of a semi-official character, it was poorly attended. The reason for this is that the people do not consider a change in the name of the state and administrative areas a matter of fundamental importance, while the present governmental system prevails. Formal decentralization, which permits no local self-government and leaves the whole country under the control of nine supremely powerful governors, responsible only to the head of the state does not appeal to them as a boon. The sole advantage apparent to most observers is that official business can now be done more easily and cheaply, since, instead of going to Belgrade for everything, people may go to the nearest provincial center. The only decentralization which seems to have been achieved is that absolute authority is now to be exercised through nine centers instead of directly from one.

Bid for National Unity

Even the Serbs, themselves, are puzzled and grieved, not only because of the disappearance of the historic name of Serbia, but also by the fact that their former kingdom is now divided among five banovinas instead of being one unit. The real purpose behind this division is said to enable the Serbs to exert a predominant influence over the majority of the new administrative areas.

This measure is a heroic attempt to elevate the ideal of national unity above all traditional and national differences, and to weld the diversified groups into a homogeneous nation, through the force of a vigorous central authority, regardless of the conflict of popular inclinations. Only after the wedding process is finished, the Government considers, will it be possible to restore democracy without endangering the integrity of the state and the unity of the people.

Aim of Penal Group Unification of Codes

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—Baron Carion de Wiert, ex-Minister of Justice in Belgium, president of the International Penal Law Association, replying to speeches welcoming delegates of 18 countries to Bucharest for the Penal Law Congress, now in session here, thanked Rumania for her hospitality and called her "the advanced sentinel of civilization at the gates of the Orient."

He also praised the League of Nations for its interest in sending two delegates. The official declared, was the "necessary ideal for the association to follow. The association is now studying a series of problems, among others criminal jurisdiction as applied in the United States. The object of penal legislation, he said, is not to aggravate, but to diminish violations, and to this end nations should recognize a single code."

Following discussion of the program, the congress adjourned for receptions. The sessions spent much time discussing the question of whether or not one state should apply the penal laws of another in a case of infraction, for example, by an international criminal. The congress voted approval of the idea, while taking into account the personal or individual laws which should be respected in the light of protection of public order.

MUSIC SOCIETY HEAD IN NEW YORK RETIRES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier has resigned from the active presidency of the Society of the Friends of Music, which she organized and has directed for the last 16 years, it has just been announced here by the board of directors. The growth of the

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society and the increasing work of its supervision was given as the reason for the resignation of Mrs. Lanier, who will continue, however, honorary president of the society and will remain a director.

Until a new president can be elected, the board has appointed one of its members, William M. Sullivan, attorney, as executive vice-president. Mr. Sullivan has been active in the aid and sponsorship of music here and is personal counsel for a number of metropolitan opera artists. Artur Bodanzky, conductor of the society, will continue as musical director with entire charge of artistic arrangements and programs.

Club Women Pledge Citizenship Work

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Mrs. Edward M. Land of Statesville, State president, urged the club women assembled in council session to recognize their responsibilities in matters of citizenship.

"The future is teeming with opportunities for service," declared Mrs. Land, "and the tasks that lie before us will require our best efforts and our united strength. If we are to meet the issues squarely as they arise we shall need informed, intelligent and trained citizenship, and the burden of my message to you during this administration shall be a recognition of your personal responsibility in the duties of citizenship."

The members gave whole-hearted endorsement of the plan proposed by Mrs. E. L. McKee, state chairman of the general federation foundation fund, and Mrs. Palmer Jerman, regional chairman, for raising North Carolina's quota, and set plans in motion for launching the campaign among the 15,000 club women. They advocated the proposal for accession of the United States to the World Court, urging that the Senate ratify without delay the new protocol when presented, in order to bring to a just conclusion the six years' movement so widely endorsed by the American people.

The women enthusiastically entered into the State-wide movement to promote public library facilities for every man, woman and child within its borders, and for lending support to the adult literacy program. They will continue the program for bettering the American home, enlarging upon the plans proposed last year whereby all North Carolina homes may be equipped with water, sewerage and lighting systems.

NEW YORK ELECTION REGISTRATION OPENS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—With opening of the registration rolls for the mayoralty election, the major parties are launching a drive to stir to action the large stay-at-home vote. The registration places will be open every day this week from 5 p. m. to 10:30 p. m. except Saturday, when the hours will be from 7 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. The New York League of Women Voters will maintain information booths in department stores and settlement houses during the registration period. The election date is Nov. 5.

So far the campaign has been waged chiefly by the Fusion-Republican, the Square Deal and the Socialist candidates, with Tammany inactive. The seeming indifference on the part of Tammany organization, according to Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate, is designed to produce apathy among the voters until after registration week.

LOYALTY FUND SOUGHT FROM COLLEGE ALUMNI

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Thirteen thousand alumni of the University of North Carolina have been called upon by the institution's president, Dr. Harry W. Chase to make systematic yearly donations to their Alma Mater, to supplement state funds. The fund to be raised will be known as the "Loyalty Fund."

Dr. Chase made it plain that he was not in the slightest degree regretting discredit upon the generosity of the State, but it is simply to say that even the wealthiest state universities have without exception found an important place for the utilization of funds from outside sources.

HUNGER THEFT EXCUSED

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The official Gazette in publishing another installment of the new penal code promulgated by President Portes Gil, disclosed that hereafter a poor person who robs once to appease his hunger or that of his family and without resorting to violence will not be punished.

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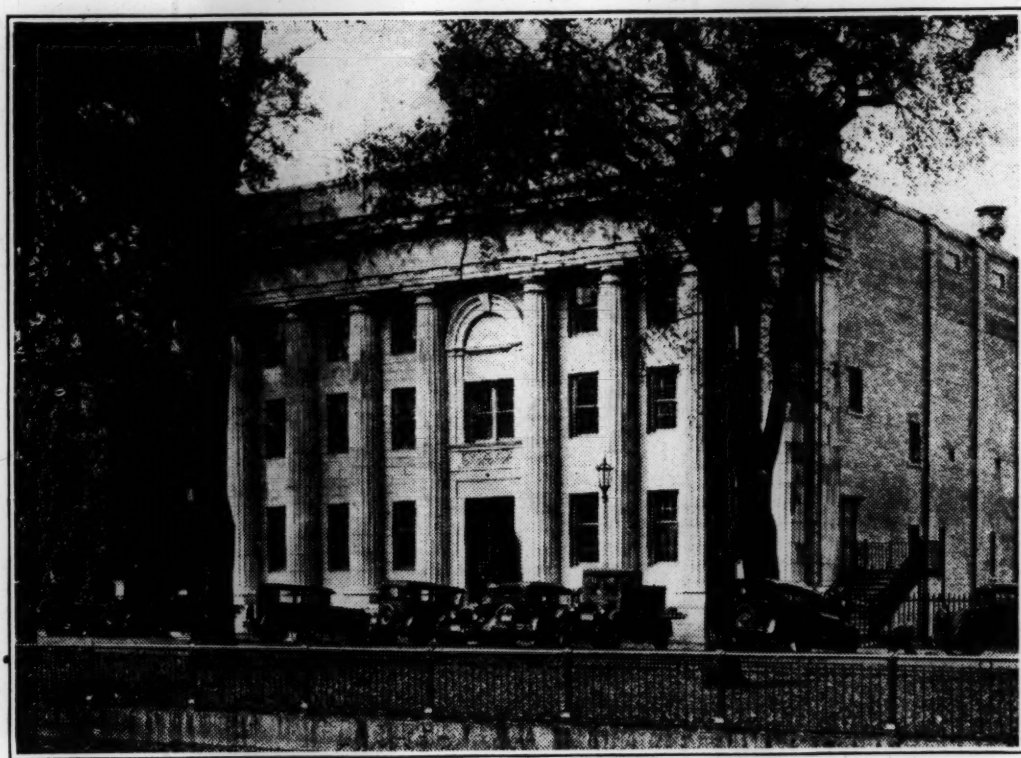
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Behold! the Temple Is Completed



Lowell's New Masonic Temple, Replacing the One Burned Three Years Ago, Is Considered One of the Finest in New England, and Has an Ideal Location in the Heart of the City, but Sylvan in Its Surroundings. It Follows Grecian Lines.

LOWELL MASONS HOLD EXERCISES IN NEW TEMPLE

Marks Fresh Era in City
Notable for Achievement in Fraternity

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOWELL, Mass.—Freemasonry in Lowell entered a new era of devotion to its fraternal aims and service in the community with the dedication today of a new Masonic Temple acknowledged to be one of the finest in New England.

Brothers in the Craft have gathered from far and near to take part in the ceremonies conducted by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts under the guidance of Herbert W. Dean, Grand Master. Notable guests who assisted in the dedication include Leon M. Abbott, Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of 33rd Degree Masons in Massachusetts, Winthrop R. Cushing, Grand High Priest of Royal Arch Chapter of Massachusetts, Olin D. Dickerman, Grand Master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Massachusetts, Clarence B. Burleigh, Grand Commander of the Knights Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, Dudley H. Ferrell, Past Grand Master and Commissioner of Relief for the Grand Lodge, and Thomas H. Braden, Mayor of Lowell.

The new temple is in Grecian style, fronted by eight fluted columns, which, behind a setting of lofty spreading elms, make a gem of design reminiscent of the old colonial mansion type. Bronze doors, lanterns, and a bronze square and compass ornament the entrance. The whole facade will be illuminated at night by reflecting lamps.

The main lodge room, two stories in height, is in the heart of the building. It is Grecian in tone and simplicity rules, but all the exquisite symbolism of Masonic ritual can be beautifully performed in its setting. A rich brown carpet is underfoot, while overhead a clouded blue canopy ceiling is a restrained but accurate copy of the heavens. Elaborate electric fittings may be manipulated in a multitude of ways, so that sunrise and dawn, sunset and evening dusk, purple night, or the brilliance of noonday may be depicted as the occasion requires. On the stage in the east is complete equipment for the various degrees of all the Masonic bodies. A console organ is concealed behind lattice-work so that music may play its part in beautifying the work of the fraternity.

A second lodge room follows Egyptian design in all particulars, with the

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MEXICAN LABOR LAW PROTESTED BY MINE OWNERS

Oppose Building Homes for
Workers—Foresee 34½
P. C. Rise in Costs

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—The Mexican mining industry has added its formal objections to that of the oil industry and other important enterprises in Mexico to the new proposed labor law now before Congress.

In presenting their case to the

Chamber of Deputies, the mining men of the country laid their argument before the legislators in a statement drawn up by the National Chamber of Mines, endorsed by the largest American and British mining interests of the country.

The new law, if made effective, will mean an increase in production cost of 34½ per cent, according to this statement. This so far as five articles of the law are concerned. Other articles would mean increases that "cannot as yet be estimated," it is asserted.

The provision most objected to by all employers that industry must construct suitable homes for its workers is one of the main points raised by the mining men. In this connection the statement says:

"In the mining industry it is essential to operate on a basis of absolute economy in order to permit work in new districts and if a good part of capital is to be invested in houses this expense will increase so much the production cost as to make new undertakings impossible and result in the immediate abandonment of zones now being exploited."

It is the contention of the mining men that construction of houses is not necessary, as suitable homes are available in all the mining centers. The statement asserts that in many cases workers now employed by the companies "already have their own money invested in homes."

Collective contracts, objected to by Henry Ford, the oil companies and other large labor employers, is the subject of criticism in the statement. The mandatory clause in the law for preferential employment to be given to union men is likewise one of the chief objections raised by the mining men, as are the provisions of the law regulating the discharge of workers.

Again the mining men are in accord with other industries on the strike provisions of the law indemnity clauses and "boards of arbitration" required by the new code.

The statement contains the declaration that "most of the mining companies in the Republic cannot meet the increased cost of production" necessitated by the law, and the statement adds, "the result would be suspension of work in all fields where the increases cannot be borne."

Between 1930 and 1940 there was a general anti-Mason agitation, and the work in Lowell was suspended, but in 1945 it began with renewed vigor, and the number of various Masonic bodies multiplied.

In 1871 all Masonic bodies in Lowell moved to the third and fourth stories of a stone building on Merrimack Street, the Hordford Building. This was the home of Masonry for many years. But in 1926 fire destroyed business premises in the street and ruined the Masonic Temple. Then plans were begun for the new temple, and the work has proceeded to the present dedication.

Lowell Masons are echoing the words which were uttered in 1872 when the Merrimack Street temple was dedicated:

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Nation to Pay Tribute to Pulaski With Exercises in Many States

Observances on Oct. 11 Will Mark 150th Anniversary
of Supreme Sacrifice by Polish Patriot
of Revolutionary War

To bring home to this age an example of high loyalty and devotion to freedom, governors generally throughout the United States have issued proclamations calling for the observance of Friday, Oct. 11, in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the supreme sacrifice made by Brig.-Gen. Casimir Pulaski, the great Polish patriot of Revolutionary War fame.

In addition to the above date, many Polish and patriotic societies have arranged programs to be presented on Sunday, Oct. 13, while in New Hampshire official observance is announced for Oct. 9. This latter date was fixed on through a slip in historical figures, which the Governor and legislators failed to note before the proclamation was issued. Oct. 9, 1779, was actually the date when General Pulaski was wounded at the siege of Savannah, Ga., and it was not until two days later that he passed on at sea, aboard the United States brig Wasp. While the State officially observes Oct. 9, however, it will not be until the 11th that the larger ceremonies will occur, while some, as is the case in other states, will be postponed until Sunday.

Casimir Pulaski was born at Podolia, Poland, in 1748. He studied law and military tactics and assisted his father, Count Joseph Pulaski, in forming the Confederation of Bar to oppose the Russians, and soon became commander-in-chief of the Polish patriots. Accused of attempting to kidnap King Poniatowski at Warsaw, he was outlawed and a price put on his head. He escaped to Turkey and thence to France, where Benjamin Franklin prevailed upon him to adopt the cause of American independence. He joined the Continental Army in Philadelphia in 1777.

His distinguished service at the Battle of Brandywine earned for him the position of chief of dragoons, with the rank of brigadier-general. Later he organized the Pulaski Legion—composed of some 70 light horse and 200 foot soldiers. At this time he was the recipient of a banner made

by Moravian nuns, which induced Longfellow's "Hymn of the Moravian Nuns of Bethlehem." The banner is now in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society.

In 1779 General Pulaski assisted in the defense of Charleston, S. C., and later the same year commanded the American and French cavalry in the siege of Savannah.

After General Pulaski's passing, the Continental Congress received a communication that he had written announcing that his family was sending a large sum of money to help the Revolutionists' cause and that he, himself, had contributed \$50,000 for the same purpose.

"I could not submit," he said, "to stoop before the sovereigns of Europe. So I came to hazard all for the freedom of America, and, desirous of passing my life in a country truly free and settling, as a citizen, the fight for liberty."

**CHURCHMEN ACCUSED
OF PLOTTING IN RUSSIA**

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—Dozens of persons, mostly active church members, traders and former merchants, have been arrested following the alleged discovery by the political police of a large counter-revolutionary organization operating in the Jaroslavl, Ribinsk, Kineshma and Alexandrov districts of the Upper Volga.

The Orthodox Archbishop Reshetov of Jaroslavl and Bishop Goulbeff of Kineshma, are accused of heading this organization, which it is alleged, carried out illegal meetings, organized illegal circles, maintained connection with anti-Soviet elements and exhorted the population not to obey the Soviet power.

GIANT PLANE FOR FRANCE

BERLIN (AP)—The French Government is reported to have ordered a giant Rohrbach-Roamer seaplane at a cost of \$250,000 on its reparations account.

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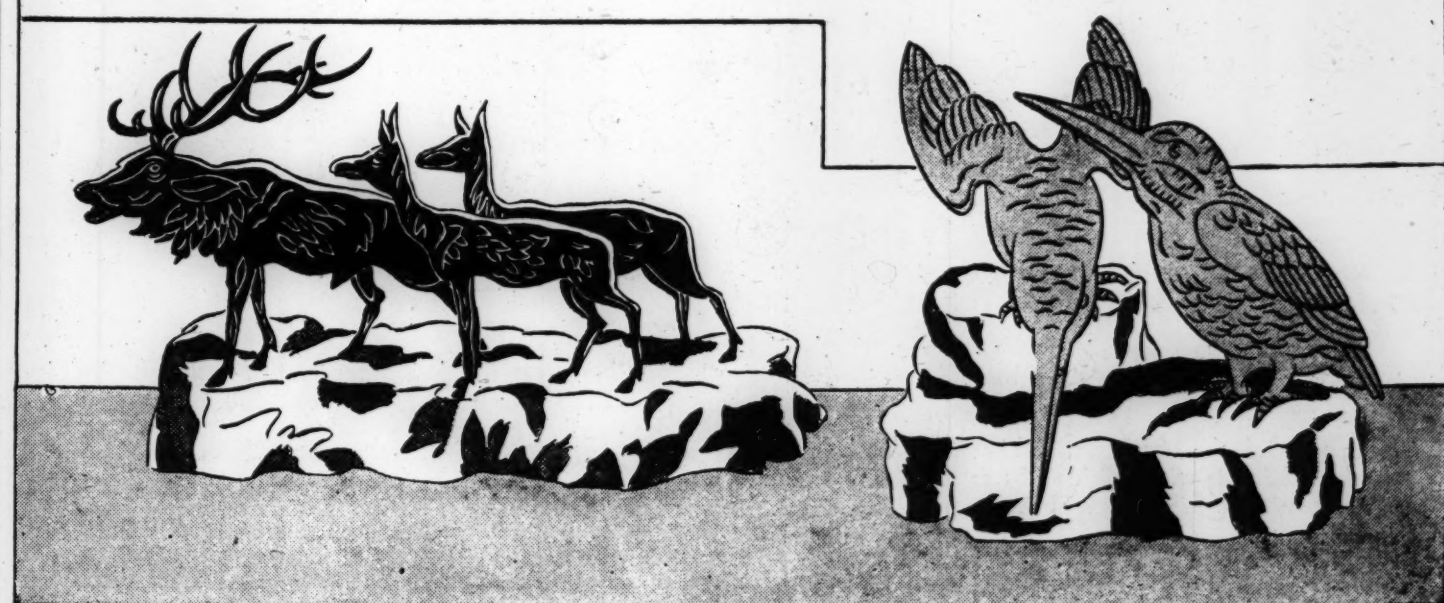
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TREASURE TROVE FIRST FLOOR



DOMINIONS JOIN LONDON PARLEY ON COMMERCE

Revision of Merchant Shipping Act to Be Discussed in Empire Conference

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—An interdominion conference to explore the whole question of legislation and merchant shipping regulations affecting the British Commonwealth of Nations as a whole has been opened here, the Dominion Secretary of State, Lord Passfield, presiding.

The British representatives include the president of the Board of Trade, William Graham, and the Attorney-General, Sir William Jowitt.

The Canadian delegates are headed by the Minister of Justice, Ernest Lapointe, assisted by the Under-Secretary of Internal Affairs, Dr. O. D. Skelton, the assistant deputy Minister of Marine, E. Hawken, and others.

Australians are represented by Sir William Harrison Moore and Maj. E. G. G. Casey. New Zealand delegates are the High Commissioner, Sir C. J. Parr and S. G. Raymond. South Africa's spokesmen are the ex-Minister of Mines and Industries, F. W. Beyers, also the Secretary of External Affairs, Dr. H. D. J. Bodenstein and the legal adviser, F. P. Van Den Heever.

The Irish Free State is represented by the Minister of External Affairs, P. McGilgan, also by the Attorney-General, J. Costello, and others. India is represented by Sir Muhammad Habibullah, Sir F. M. D. Chamer and others.

Questions under discussion include existing restrictions on dominion legislation and the competence of the dominions to give their laws extraterritorial operation.

The question of the right of a dominion to amend its own constitution is also to be considered. And the question is to be explored of the system embodied or implied in the Colonial Laws Validity Act of 1858 and the extent to which provisions of that act should be repealed, amended or modified in the light of relations between members of the British Commonwealth of Nations as defined in the report of the committee on inter-imperial relations, which was adopted by the Imperial Conference in 1926.

The question of revising the existing British Merchant Shipping Act in the light of changes in the constitutional status of the dominions since this legislation was enacted and the interests of uniformity of practice, is another extensive problem to be gone into. It has not been decided how long the conference will remain in session, but in view of the extent and complication of its problems it has to solve, the deliberations are expected to last some time.

New Photoplays

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Fox's Grandeur films, shown publicly at the Gaiety Theatre for the first time, present a new phase of screen development that is bound to prove revolutionary in more ways than one. Not only from a pictorial point of view does this new-scale photography offer a wide range of effects hitherto impossible with the standard film of today, but it will mean the eventual reshaping of the motion picture theaters to accommodate the enlarged screen.

Another Fox film in town is "Married in Hollywood," at the Roxy Theatre. Here is an "all singing, dancing, talking show romance," with music written especially by no less a person than Oscar Strauss of Vienna. Produced on a most elaborate scale, with such well-known Broadway musical comedy stars as Norma Terris, J. Harold Murray, Walter Catlett, Lennox Pawle, and Tom Patricola for bright adornment, and telling a romantic tale of Vienna and Hollywood

with plentiful mingling of princes, prima donnas, and motion picture stars, "Married in Hollywood" makes for continuous entertainment. Harlan Thompson wrote the story, Dave Stamper and Arthur Kay contributed additional song numbers, while Marvel Silver directed, with Edward Royce at hand to manage the musical numbers.

The film is long, ending with a burst of technicolor, but for the most part it holds the interest. Miss Terris, making her Hollywood debut, sings and acts her way through the picture with marked success, her one big bit of emotionalism registering brilliantly. Mr. Murray's fine voice is a great asset, but Mr. Catlett and Mr. Patricola have too little to do. Irene Palatsy, Evelyn Hall, John Garrick, Douglas Gilmore and Gloria Grey are also in the cast.

Metrol-Goldwyn-Mayer's "Speedway," with Mr. Haines, follows a familiar form of nontalking outdoor picture that depends on a big racing climax, and in this case the motor race track at Indianapolis is used, for local color.

Byron Morgan has tailored this M. G. M. star with a close-fitting vehicle that permits him to be both his irrepressible "bad-boy" self and also something of the hero. Mr. Haines quite outshines himself indulging in a series of capers that tend toward repellentousness. Ernest Torrence, Anita Page and Carl Dane are the other leading players, and Harry Beaumont directed. The whirling cars provide moments of spectacular photography, and it goes without saying that Messrs. Haines, Torrence and Dane see to it that their colors come in first.

A. F. of L. Delegates Cheer MacDonald

TORONTO, Ont. (P)—Representatives of organized labor bodies all over the United States, assembling with fraternal representatives of the Canadian and British labor movements, opened the forty-ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor on Oct. 7.

William Green, president of the federation, brought most of his big audience to its feet when he addressed in the course of response to welcoming speeches to mention the Washington visit of Ramsay MacDonald, English Premier.

The labor spokesman declared he represented the unanimous sentiment of labor organizations in "wishing Premier MacDonald Godspeed on his mission," which he declared to have the purpose of "establishing instrumentalities of peace" and bring about "freedom from war and human waste that labor has always opposed." The applause which followed gave the gathering its most animated moment of the day.

Women of Humor! Here's Opportunity

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The Women's Press Club of New York City is searching for a woman with humor. In fact, the club hopes to find many women with humor. The profits are to be two-fold. The women with humor will share in a prize award of \$1000 and the Press Club will be in a position to refute any male humorist who in the future tries to get laughs by his jokes at humor-less women.

Not only have women humor, but they must have it in order to get along with men, according to the club president, Mrs. Louis Reed Welz-miller, who has just announced the contest which is open to all women except members of her organization.

Women may submit their humorous ideas in any form, essay, verse, short story, or special article, cartoon or suggestion for cartoon. From these contributions some will be chosen for publication in a weekly magazine and the prizes will be distributed according to the decisions of the judges.

COALITION TAKES TARIFF FIGHT INTO COMMITTEE

Will Propose to Take Naming of Inter-House Group Out of Curtis's Hands

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The Democratic-Progressive coalition against the tariff bill is determined to carry its viewpoint on the flexible tariff issue straight into the inter-house conference committee.

It is the practice in the two chambers for their presiding officer to name the membership of the conference group. With Vice-President Curtis in the seat in the Senate such a committee would be predominantly opposed to the coalition position on the flexible tariff. The committee would, of course, be under Senate instructions to insist upon the chamber's demands on this issue, but the coalition is not satisfied with such a mechanical arrangement. They insist that the members of the Senate's conference group represent the majority.

To this end they propose to offer a motion that the Senate shall elect its own delegates instead of leaving the matter in the hands of Vice-President Curtis. Kenneth McKellar (D.), Senator from Tennessee, has announced his determination to offer a resolution to this effect when the occasion arises.

His proposal contemplates the naming of the two ranking Republicans of the Senate Finance Committee, the two ranking Democrats and one Progressive. This would give the opposition a majority on the committee.

"Not Revolutionary" Mr. McKellar cited the instance of the fate of the debenture proposal last spring as an example of the "Senate's being balked in its declared policy through the medium of a conference report." He asserted that the coalition is determined that the Senate shall have an even chance with the House in considering this measure in conference.

"It will be claimed that this is revolutionary," he said. "That is distinctly not so. We have a precedent in the present Congress for such action."

When, on June 7, 1929, a conference was asked on the census and apportionment bill, . . . the House of Representatives selected four members of the census committee, leaving one out and appointing Mr. Chindblom—a member of the Ways and Means Committee and not on the census committee at all—chairman of the committee, to see that the will of the House was carried out.

The opposition continued its scoring against the Republican bill when by a vote of 44 to 37 they passed an amendment offered by William King (D.), Senator from Utah, striking from the measure an amendment extending the existing basis for valuing imports. Mr. King's provision restores the clause to the present law.

New Basis Held Vague

The existing law provides four optional methods of defining the value on which rates are to be assessed; one, foreign value or export value, U. S. value if foreign value not ascertainable; if neither value is obtainable then the cost of product, or if there is a similar competitive article produced in the United States upon which the President has made public findings, then the American selling price of such article.

The Republicans retained these methods but attempted to broaden the basis for defining what the United States value could be computed at by inserting the words "an estimated value" of foreign articles

when their like is not offered for sale in the United States. The opposition contended that this extension was vague and indefinite and opened the way for much boosting of rates by estimating foreign goods at high figures.

Conference is Held to End Fruit Strike

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Expressing hope that an early settlement would be reached in the strike of truck drivers and market teamsters, which has tied up more than \$5,000,000 worth of farm produce at the city's piers and railroad terminals, a committee of brokers, receivers, truck owners and operators is again in conference in an effort to meet the situation.

Meanwhile the six chief railroads which bring provisions into New York City have declared an embargo on further shipments of perishables. The accumulation of produce at the terminals was so considerable, representatives of the railroads said, that even if the strike were settled immediately it would require some time for the congestion to be eased and further goods accepted.

Cars bought for New York from points east of Chicago were ordered rerouted to Boston, Philadelphia or intermediate points, and in some cases to be returned to Chicago. Points as far west as California were faced with a shortage of refrigeration cars because of the number tied up here, it was said. The striking drivers refused to modify their demands, and were joined by about 4000 drivers in Brooklyn, Westchester, Harlem and Jersey City.

BOARD NAMED TO STUDY SCOTTISH DRINK TRADE

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Personnel of the long-promised Royal Commission to investigate the whole question of the sale and supply of drink in Scotland has been announced officially.

Lord Mackay, Senator of the College of Justice in Scotland, presides. The members are: Sir Andrew Lewis, Lord Provost of Aberdeen; Sir Robert Stewart, Lord Lieutenant of Lanark; the Rev. John H. Miller, ex-moderator of the United Free Church; John Fraser, professor of Edinburgh University; John Dewar, whisky distiller; also Mrs. Forrester Paton (temperance worker), Mrs. George Hardie and Andrew B. Clark, Peter Chalmers, Owen Coyne, William McKim, R. Osborne Fagan and W. F. Whyte.

STIFF DRINK PENALTIES PLANNED IN BRUSSELS

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

BRUSSELS—The commission appointed by the Government to consider revision of the liquor traffic law has adopted a series of resolutions. One would impose severe penalties on motor drivers found intoxicated. Revision of the law would mean revocation of license. Another would raise the cost of the license for a new dram shop or cafe. It will probably be forbidden to open a cafe within a radius of 100 meters of barracks, schools or public buildings.

BRITISH ACTORS PLAN TO ORGANIZE UNION

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A largely attended meeting of actors and actresses here, with Bronson Albery presiding, passed unanimous resolutions demanding new legislation to penalize bogus managers, also advocating the formation of a national organization to protect members of the theatrical profession in Britain upon lines of "The Actors' Equity" in the United States. Telegrams of support were read from Ben Greet and Sybil Thorndike.

COL. LINDBERGH LANDS IN MIDST OF MAYA JUNGLE

Party Fails to Find Any Traces of Ancient Race That Flourished There

Belize, British Honduras (P)—

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, in search of ancient Maya ruins, brought his plane down Oct. 7 in the midst of the Yucatan jungle, on a small green-watered lake.

The colonel and his party inflated a rubber boat, and, chopping their way through reeds and underbrush, made their way to shore, where they looked for ruins and relics of the lost Maya civilization.

The landing, which was near the banks of Lake De Chichen Anaba, Quintana Roo, was without success. The party found neither ruins nor human habitation. The jungle stop was made at noon, while the party was en route from Merida, Yucatan, across the peninsula to Belize, over a course of about 400 miles.

Those in the plane in flight could not be sure that they had spotted any more ruins hitherto unknown, although Dr. A. V. Kidder, head of the archaeological department of Carnegie Institution, said there were indications at places these might exist. These places were photographed and plotted on maps.

The plane flew over several of the cities at which excavations have been in progress. At Chichen Itza the explorers saw two massive ruins bordered on twin pools of deep green water. The Temple of Warriors excavation of the Carnegie Institution was nearly snow white, with its columns in the form of feathered serpents.

There is a gray pyramid here excavated by the Mexican Government, reaching 150 feet toward the sky and surrounded by a majestic temple, the details of which were revealed clearly in bright morning sun. Flying low over the thick jungle at less than 90 miles an hour the party soon passed the Yaxchilan ruins, 18 miles south of Chichen Itza.

While everyone scanned the massed tropical growth below for traces of the vanished Maya race the colonel crossed and recrossed a deep uncharted river, unknown by name to anyone aboard. There was no life nor sign of human habitation along its banks.

During the latter part of the flight Dr. Oliver Ricketson, also of the Carnegie Institution, took Mrs. Lindbergh's place in the cockpit alongside her husband, and discussed with him the charting of the indications they found. Mrs. Lindbergh assisted Dr. Kidder in the photographing.

Ruins of City 10,000 Years Old Litter Aviation Field

Merida, Yucatan, Mexico (P)—

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BROOKLINE

off the coast of the Mexican territory of Quintana Roo has been indefinitely delayed because workmen must first remove from the field the relics of a civilization thousands of years old.

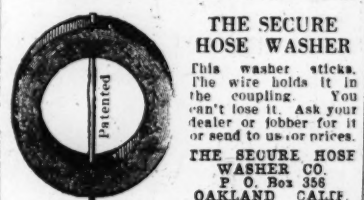
When excavation for the field was well under way the workmen suddenly stumbled upon an ancient Mayan city, one of the lost legendary cities of Central America. Work on the field, which will be one of the Pan-American Airways landing fields on its Havana to Panama route, was too far along to be abandoned and huge carved stone images and gar-goyles probably hewn 10,000 years ago are poor objects to lie strewn about an aviation field. Nothing remained but to remove the old city, which has proved a huge task and delayed the work some six months.

Argentine Patriots Charge Dictatorship

Buenos Aires (By U. P.)—

Characterizing the present régime as a "dictatorship," the Argentine Patriotic League has issued a manifesto calling on all citizens to recognize the fact of "concealed misrule" and to prepare to "sacrifice themselves to uphold the Constitution."

Several patriotic mass meetings recently have been disbanded by the authorities, but no action by the Government itself has been taken so far. The text of the manifesto was published in La Prensa, the account including details of the mass meeting attended by members of the Patriotic League at which the declaration was read. Posters containing the text of the statement were pasted on walls of buildings in the business district.



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stored, Its Memories Cling

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PETERSBURG, Ill.—Wherever one goes throughout central Illinois there are to be found reminders of this State's most illustrious citizen—Abraham Lincoln. But hardly anywhere is there a spot more calculated to give an insight into those things which went into the foundations of his manhood than old New Salem, once a vigorous little pioneer town, today a shrine. Restored, in a measure, to its original condition, it is now to be preserved and protected by the State.

Standing on a bluff, with the Sangamon River 100 feet below, and the wealth of timber land closing in about it, it would be difficult to find a more picturesque location. Settled in 1829 as a mill town, with every promise of permanence, it had an actual ex-

istence of less than seven years. Its population of perhaps a hundred people was housed in some 20 log cabins. Besides the mill, there was a cooper's shop, a couple of stores, and a tavern. One looks at the two rooms of the present Rutledge Tavern, at the steep ladder entrance to the upper floor, where a night's lodging was reckoned at 12½ cents, and remembers by contrast the spacious new Abraham Lincoln Hotel in Springfield, 20 miles away.

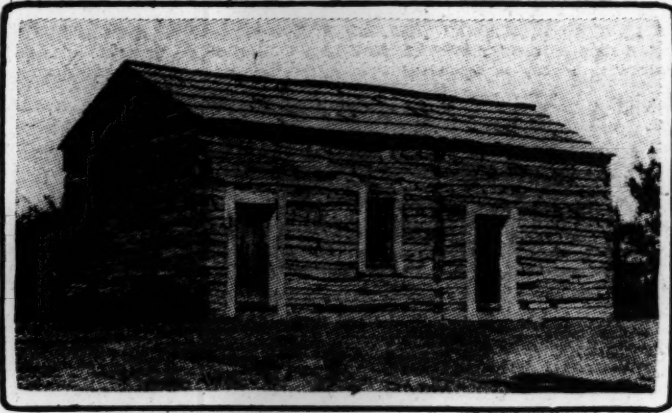
Housed in the little stone museum, a dignified one-story building of modern design, is a collection of choice relics. It is the hope of the Old Salem-Lincoln League of Petersburg that every house in the village may be restored and properly furnished. The fulfilled vision will stand as a beautiful tribute to that fruitful period of Lincoln's young manhood which preceded his longer years of whole-souled service to his country and to his fellowman, a spot to which added thousands will make their way, not alone for the sight of visible things pertaining to Lincoln's life, but that they may likewise gain a clearer insight into the invisible forces which went into the making of the Great Emancipator.

PAGEANT OF LIGHTS HELD IN ROSE BOWL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PASADENA, Calif.—A "Pageant of Lights," sponsored by the Tournament of Roses Association, celebrated

The Old Salem That Lincoln Knew



Rutledge Tavern, Restored on Old Site.

the first illumination of the Rose Bowl here since the great new floodlights were installed with the dancing of Michio Ito, Japanese artist, as a special feature. Mr. Ito, a slim figure in black and gold, performed his shadow dance, silhouetted against a gold screen 40 feet high.

Among other program features was the rendition of the "Invocation to St. Cecilia," first sung by the combined women's choral societies of Pasadena and then interpreted by dancers from Pasadena, Los Angeles and Hollywood. The new floodlights will be used for night football games.

NOTED LECTURERS BOOKED FOR CANADA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—Maj. Fred J. Ney, executive secretary of the National Council of Education, who has just returned to Winnipeg from a tour of England and the European continent, has arranged for the visit to Canada of Sir Barry Jackson, director of the Birmingham Repertory Theater and one of the leaders in the little theater movement in England. Sir Barry will lecture on "Mu-

sic and the Drama," arriving in Canada in November. Dr. Aini Polsson, National Librarian of Iceland, also will be one of the lecturers to come to the Dominion. Among the other features arranged by Major Ney is a group of 16 Morris dancers, directed by Douglas Kennedy of the English Folk Dancers' Society. A copy of the moving picture film, "Scott's Antarctic Expedition," has also been brought to Winnipeg. This film originally was purchased for \$300,000 and presented to the British Empire.

Mexican Collegians Plan Mountain Race

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—A race by Mexico City College students to the snowy summit of Ixtaccihuatl, an extinct volcano 50 miles east of Mexico City, will be staged on Nov. 3. The contest will be intercollegiate. Ixtaccihuatl is an 18,000-foot mountain, and although not steep like its neighbor Popocatepetl, it is a rocky ridge with many precipices. Its rugged contour suggests the form of a reclining woman, and its Aztec name, Ixtaccihuatl, was given to it for that reason. It has a snow cap almost the year around, and down below its steep sides where its shoulders sink into the "tierra caliente," or hot country, its snowy ridges may be seen through the luxuriant green of banana and mango trees.

AIR COMPANIES WARNED TO CUT RATES ON MAIL

Post Office, Insistent on
Cutting Losses, May Turn
Matter Over to I. C. C.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—If air mail rates are not revised downward so as to curtail or eliminate the tremendous losses of the Post Office Department in its air mail service, Congress may transfer the whole problem to the Interstate Commerce Commission, which, Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, indicated, might deal far less leniently with the companies than the department has.

There are too many discrepancies in the rates of pay to contractors on the different routes, Mr. Brown insisted. "It is the desire of the department to be generous," he said. "Some operators are carrying only mails, others passengers and express as well. It is not proper to absorb in mail pay any losses due wholly to passenger traffic. Nobody will admit that this industry needs any further stimulation from the Post Office De-

partment. What is needed is to make passenger flying popular. The American public is not flying in proportion as the safety of flying would warrant."

As to turning the whole matter over to the Interstate Commerce Commission, Mr. Brown said he opposed the transfer for the present. "Everybody knows," he declared, "that an increased volume of air mail only increases the air-mail deficit. We are not in sympathy with the movements of operators to get the American public to use the air mail whether it is advantageous to them or not. We must realize that this is a special service."

"Obviously, you contractors could double your money by writing letters to yourselves. We want the air mail to grow on a sound and broad basis. You should confine your efforts to educating the public to the benefits of the service on certain specific routes without resorting to a wholesale ballyhoo in order to increase the postage, regardless of whether or not the public is to derive any benefit from the service."

PANAMA RULING APPEALED

BALBOA, Canal Zone (By U. P.)—Steps to obtain adjudication of the ruling by James W. Good, Secretary of War, that the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad make no further purchases from local concerns "so long as they are owned by persons occupying positions with the Panama Canal or Panama Railroad" are being undertaken by the Association of Commerce of Panama.

Building Planned for Law Institute

BALTIMORE, Md.—Completion of plans for a research building to house the new institute of law at Johns Hopkins University, from which studies of the effects of laws on society are directed, is announced by Dr. Joseph S. Ames, the president of the university.

Just as the institute is unique in that it does not train lawyers but rather research workers for an objective study of the law in its broadest sense, so the new building will embody many departures from the traditional university structure. In contrast to the laboratory of the research worker in chemistry, equipped with its test tubes, crucibles and Bunsen burners, the laboratory of the research worker in the "chemistry of the law" will be a comfortable study arranged for convenient handling of large quantities of data.

The building is the gift of an anonymous donor who has provided \$450,000 for its erection and maintenance. Although established only a year ago, a number of investigations of widespread social importance, some being carried out by the institute in co-operation with outside agencies, are already well advanced. One, an investigation into the causes for the delays, expense and uncertainty of litigation in civil courts, will soon be made national in scope.

SPECIAL VALUES THIS WEEK FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.

Friend's Baked Beans	Lge. Can	24c
Marshmallow Fluff	Lge. Can	21c
Rich's Cocoa	8 oz. Can	23c
Ginger Ale	CANADA DRY 3 Bot. 50c 1c Rebate on Each Bottle Returned	Ctn. of 12 Bot. 99c
Spredit	May be used for vegetables or for cooking in place of butter. A Very Special Price	1 Lb. Ctn. 20c
Matches	Strike Anywhere Double Dipped	6 Large Boxes 20c
Vinegar	Full Strength Cider Vinegar	Pt. Bot. 9c
Ivory Soap	Guest Ivory 6 Bars 25c	3 Med. Bars 20c
Purity Salt		2 24 oz. Pkgs. 9c
Maine Sardines		4 Cans 25c
Cranberry Sauce	Ocean Spray	No. 1 Can 19c

BAKERY SPECIALTIES	
DOUGHNUTS	Ctn. of 6 10c
COFFEE RINGS	Each 17c
SPONGE CAKE	Each 14c
CUP CAKES	Dozen 30c
POUND RAISIN CAKE	Lb. 29c
POUND PLAIN CAKE	Lb. 29c
Pound Light Fruit Cake	Lb. 29c
DARK FRUIT CAKE	Lb. 33c
CHOCOLATE CAKE	Each 19c
Assorted Box Cakes	2 Pkgs. 25c
RYE BREAD	Loaf 10c
Wholewheat Bread	Loaf 9c
EVERYDAY SAVINGS	
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE 2 Cans	25c
GRAPEFRUIT No. 2 Can	23c
Sliced Dried Beef 3 1/2-oz. Jar	24c
FINAST VANILLA 2-oz. Bot.	21c
Finast Prepared Mustard	Jar 12c
Finast Asparagus Tips	Can 29c
SWEET RELISH 16-oz. Jar	23c
PINK SALMON Best Alaska	Tall Can 17c
20 Mule Team Borax 1-Lb. Pkg.	14c
SUPER-SUDS	Pkg. 9c
Red Cap Window Wash	Can 21c
2 in 1 Shoe Polish Black, Tan, Oxblood	Can 12c

Sunshine Hydrox	Lb.	33c
Blue Label Ketchup	Lge. Bot.	19c
Cherries	Maraschino Style 5 oz. Bot.	15c
	3 3 oz. Bot.	25c
Touraine	CHOCOLATE NUT BAR	Lb. Bar 25c
White Line	Washing Compound	Bot. 17c
Pure Honey		4 oz. Jar 10c
JELLO	All Flavors	3 Pkgs. 25c
Fleischmann's Yeast		Cake 3c
Prize Bread	It's Electrically Baked	Large Loaf 8c

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

From Ocean to Ocean

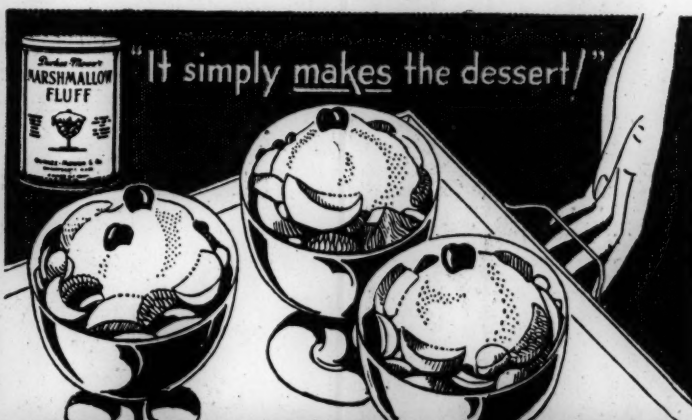
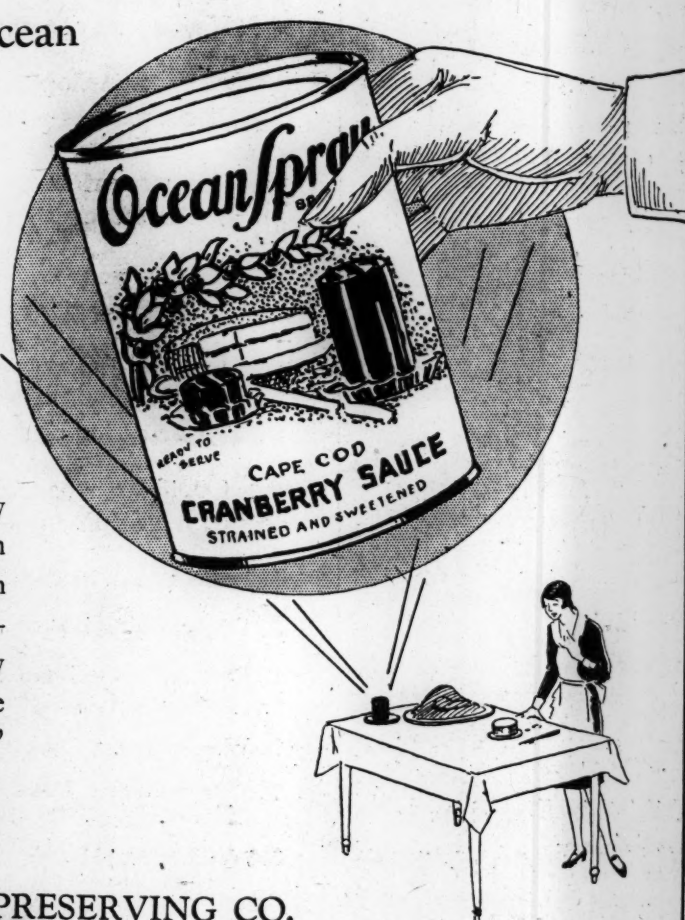
a constant supply of

OCEAN SPRAY

CRANBERRY SAUCE

is supplying the cranberry need of the American Housewife—delicious with chicken, fowl and turkey—an economical and easy way to serve cranberries. "The dish that tops off the meal."

OCEAN SPRAY PRESERVING CO.
SOUTH HANSON, MASS.



MARSHMALLOW FLUFF

Delicious Chocolate Frosting

made better with



Rich's INSTANT Sweet Milk COCOA

The Real Milk Cocoa Flavor



YOU..

will like this delicious
New England product

If you like old-fashioned mince pies, try making them with Friend's Mince Meat.

Here's a real pure food, made from ingredients of choicest quality, in surroundings of scrupulous

cleanliness. Lots of meat, suet, spices, and the good things you'd use if you made it at home.

Yet Friend's is ready to use just as it comes from the can.

Friend's

New England
MINCE MEAT

FRIEND BROTHERS, Melrose Station, BOSTON, MASS.

Ask your grocer,
and if he can't
supply you,
send us the
coupon.

Name:

Address:

Please send
me postpaid a
full sized can of
Friend's Mince
Meat. I enclose 30c

ELECTRIC SHOW EXHIBITS ROBOT 'EYES' AND 'EARS'

New York Ceremony Pays
Honor to Edison for In-
candescent Light

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—By pressing an electric key in the Edison House which transmitted an impulse by telegraph to Grand Central Palace here and flooded the auditorium with light, Vice-President Curtis officially opened the first National Electrical Exposition under the auspices of the Electrical Association of New York. The exposition, which will continue until Oct. 12, was planned as a part of the nation-wide celebration of the Golden Jubilee of Light.

A brief ceremony was held, honoring Thomas A. Edison for his invention of the incandescent lamp. As Mr. Edison was unable to be present, he was represented by his son, Charles Edison. Standing beside a bronze bust of his father in company with Mayor Walker and members of the committee in charge of the exposition, Mr. Edison's representative delivered the first incandescent light invented by his father half a century ago. Mayor Walker made a brief address in which he paid tribute to Thomas A. Edison for his contributions to the world.

The exposition, it was said, is on a more elaborate scale than any of its kind previously held in Grand Central Palace. In addition to showing every kind of electrical apparatus in practical use, the exhibition presents for the first time many developments which have heretofore been in operation only in research laboratories.

Among features at the exposition are the new "electric eye" and "electric ear." A miniature model of a street intersection is on view showing the application of the "electric eye" in traffic control. In this case it is imbedded in the street and as an automobile passes over it the shadow cast across a photocell electric cell operates the signal lights.

The "electric ear" has been developed for control of flood-lights at airplane landing fields, to avoid keeping the fields lighted except when necessary. The siren signals of an airplane whose pilot wishes to land can be picked up by an "electric ear," a form of microphone, which turns on the lights.

Radio for automobiles, electric clocks for the home, and hundreds of new electrical appliances are on view.

During the week lectures will be given and conferences held on subjects connected with electrical developments, with many prominent natural scientists and electrical engineers participating. Members of the Edison Pioneer group of about 100 men who were in Mr. Edison's employ prior to 1886, have been invited to attend the exhibition and meetings. Forty-nine of this group live in New York and most of them have accepted the invitation to attend.

Corner Stone Laid by Salvation Army

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The corner stone of the new Salvation Army center, which will be the national and territorial headquarters of the organization, has just been laid by Commander Evangeline Booth.

The group of buildings, located on the site of the old headquarters in West Fourteenth Street, will cost between \$2,000,000 and \$2,500,000, and

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK CITY

King's X
128 West 72nd Street
123 East 36th Street
LUNCHEON-DINNER
SUNDAY DINNER \$1.00
Served from 12 to 2 at
72nd St. Tea Room Only

THE FORTY-TWO
W. 69th St., New York
LUNCHEON 12 to 2
Dinner 5:30 to 8
MRS. E. FRYE

**Susan Prince
Tea Room**
LUNCHEON DINNER
50c-75c 85c-91
808 LEXINGTON AVE.
(Between 72nd and 73rd St.)
Rhinecliff 7834

JANE DAVIES
145 West 55th Street
A Luncheon and Dinner Restaurant
with the outstanding features of good cooking
and service.
LUNCHEON 12 to 2 DINNER \$1.50
12 to 2 DINNER \$1.50
Arrangements can be made for party
reservations. Telephone Circle 8815
Tea Dainties and every one of her culinary
aids are domestic science graduates
with extensive practical experience.

Tea Room des Artistes
Mary T. Wendell
1 West 67th Street (near 68th Church)
LUNCHEON 12 to 2 DINNER \$1.00
SPECIAL CHICKEN LUNCHEON ON SUNDAY
7 to 12:30-2:30
Phone Sunquahanna 8150

DIXIE KITCHEN
LUNCHEON
Real Southern Cooking
Formerly at 9 E. 41 St.
NOW at 1 East 43 St.
Closed Sundays

**Ladies' Luncheon and
Afternoon Tea**
Fertner's
ORIGINATION OF DANISH PASTRY
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
1380 Broadway at 87th St. 1446 Broadway at
41st St. Tel. SEVEN 25-11 at 67th St.
ALSO LA CAITE

DETROIT
See Show Dinners Served Daily at
SEA FOOD GROTTO
DETROIT EXCLUSIVE
SEA FOOD RESTAURANT
212 West Grand River

includes an administrative building of 11 stories, two auditoriums, a young women's residence and a swimming pool and gymnasium. The buildings are to be ready for occupancy in April, 1930.

The young women's residence, which faces on Thirteenth Street, is the gift of John Markle, philanthropist, as a memorial to his wife. It will be known as the John and Mary R. Markle Memorial Residence and will cost \$500,000. The building, constructed like a modern hotel, is designed to accommodate 350 young women with limited incomes.

The auditoriums, known as the Memorial Auditoriums, will perpetuate the name of the old hall which previously occupied the site, built as a memorial to Catherine Booth, founder of the Salvation Army.

Japanese Cruisers Bear Peace Message

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Japanese training squadron, consisting of the cruisers Asama and the Iwate, now anchored in the Hudson River, have come to the United States as "messengers of peace," according to Kiyoshi Uchiyama, acting Consul-General of Japan, speaking at a luncheon which he just gave at the Army and Navy Club here in honor of Vice-Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, commander of the squadron, and his staff.

In their exchange of visits during the past few years, Mr. Uchiyama said, naval men of both countries have gone far "toward the ideal of the naval limitation conference and the Peace Pact, and they are contributing to the cementing of cordial relations between the two nations, while diplomats are again starting discussions of reduction of naval armaments."

There still is another motive for the dispatch of our squadron to this country," Mr. Uchiyama said, "It is quite natural that Admiral Nomura, who knows America better than anybody else in our navy, decided to bring our cadets to this land, which is a most fitting model for the youth of other countries to observe and to study and to emulate. The reports which will be communicated to our countrymen at home will be in themselves a powerful factor in the ever-desired advancement of friendship between America and Japan."

No Election in 1930 Haiti's Head Decrees

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (AP)—President Louis Borno announced that there will be no legislative elections in 1930.

This means that the election of a President next April will be by the Council of State and not by the National Assembly, which is chosen by popular vote. The choice of the April election will serve for six years.

President Borno was elected in 1922 and was re-elected by the Council of State in 1926 for the period of five years. Normally the legislative body chooses the new executive, but President Borno has the constitutional right to refuse to call for the election of this body. His action in 1926 was stated to have been based on the ground that widespread ill-fidelity in the Republic discouraged establishment of complete democratic machinery.

In April, 1928, President Borno announced he would not remain in office after 1930.

The Council of State consists of 21 members appointed by the executive and subject to removal by him. This circumstance has led to criticism by parties who contend it is a method of perpetuating the control of the executive in office.

FALL ENTERS COURT ON BRIBERY CHARGE

WASHINGTON (AP)—Albert B. Felt, former Secretary of the Interior, appeared in court Oct. 7 to answer charges of bribery growing out of the Elks Hills, Calif., naval oil reserve lease.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

Maxine Elliott's Th., W. 30 St. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"AN EXTRAORDINARILY GOOD
PLAY."—N. Y. Times.

MANY WATERS

with ERNEST TRUDEX & MARGA VANNE

SHUBERT THEATRE

QUEENIE SMITH
In the Musical Comedy Sensation
"THE STREET SINGER"

John Price
Harry K. Morton, Nick Long Jr., Nell Kelly
Andrew Tombs

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE

Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Evs. 8:30
Journey's End
by R. E. Sheriffe

FULTON

West 40th St. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
GEORGE M. COHAN'S
GAMBLING
The Talk of the Town

NEW MOON

with EVELYN ROBERT GUS
HERBERT HALLIDAY SHY
Imperial Theat., 45th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. 0176.
2. All but Secretary of Labor Davis.
3. Yes, Bar Creek in southern California.
4. "Transibition."
5. "Glad tidings" or "good news."

Federation of Europe May Be Joined by United States Cement

(Continued from Page 1)

will be able to take the principal credit for its formation. The idea that it would be a wise move for the different states of Europe to sink their quarrels in such a federation as would enable them to present a united front to the rest of the world would have remained an academic idea, without hope of being translated into action, but for two factors. The first of these factors is the American economic threat. And the second is the American economic example.

The American economic threat is seldom absent from the mind of the European business man. In an article in the Neue Zürcher Zeitung last May, Edouard Herriot, leader of the French Radicals, after prophesying the coming of some sort of European federation, exclaimed: "We must choose between European solidarity and American vassalism." This belief that European business is in danger of being swallowed wholesale by the economic power of the United States is not only a European, but a real one. It expresses exactly what an important section of European business is seeking.

"Federal Link"
It is not any particular form of political organization that is involved. M. Briand speaks of a "federal link" but the link may bind together republics and monarchies without discrimination. What these European industrialists have in mind is some method whereby continental Europe shall be organized as the same sort of economic unit that the United States of America is. It shall have the same wide stretch of territory, containing the same rich stores of raw materials and the same thickly populated markets. Inside this territory there shall be exactly the same freedom of commercial activity as in the American Federal Republic. And around the outside edge there shall be the same high protective tariff that America has found of such importance in warding off competition from abroad.

The present popularity of the United States of Europe idea grows out of the example of America. It is directed against America? European leaders, whether politicians or industrialists, will answer that question with a decided negative. I have not had a more amusing experience in a long time than I had at the Quai d'Orsay, when I asked one of the undersecretaries for foreign affairs, immediately after M. Briand's announcement, of his intention of raising the question at the session of the Assembly of the League of Nations, if that was to be regarded as a move directed against the United States. The outraged undersecretary seemed to find it difficult to discover any enough and waving hands enough for which to protest against such an idea.

But as a matter of fact, while it is true that the formation of a United States of Europe will not be against the United States of America, it is also true that, except under the stimulus of American economic power, the movement would never have attained its present importance. There are abundant factors, as I shall show in later articles, working against the proposal to bring Eu-

rope together. The main reason why, despite these factors, men now talk as though a European union might soon be brought to pass, is simply because they have become convinced that this is the only way by which they can escape from ultimate subjugation by the advancing army of American industry. In this sense, if there is a United States of Europe tomorrow, America can certainly claim credit for its birth.

Here, in the freedom of movement within the wide ranges of the continental United States, European industrialists find the underlying reason for American prosperity and industrial power. And for that reason, while they eagerly follow the American example in applying efficiency measures to their production processes, they seek also to be able to follow the American example in the economic organization of their continent. The United States of Europe is not only a European, but a real one. It expresses exactly what an important section of European business is seeking.

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CALIFORNIA ACTS IN CAMPAIGN TO BAR BILLBOARDS

Governor Names Committee
to Combat Disfigurement
of Landscape

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO—Steps are being taken in California to ban all signs, billboards and other advertising matter which deface the natural beauties of the landscape along city boulevards or country highways.

In response to a manifest desire on the part of the people, a joint legislative committee, authorized by the California State Legislature during its latest session, has been appointed by Gov. C. C. Young to consider ways and means of combating offensive advertisements, while various organizations, both civic and commercial, are enlisted in the movement.

Proposed legislation in San Francisco would prohibit the erection of billboards from the city's principal scenic thoroughfares, and empower the City Planning Commission to ban all advertising which would mar the landscape or impair public safety.

Another blow at billboards has been delivered by the California Spring Blossom and Wild Flower Association, which has passed a resolution protesting against the erection of billboards on the Great Highway, a unit of the new boulevard system in San Francisco.

To find a workable plan and crystallize public opinion concerning the defacement of natural beauties of the Pacific coast by objectionable advertising signs, the Standard Oil Company of California, under the slogan, "Scenic or Signs," has announced four public prize contests.

Prizes of \$100, \$500 and \$250 are to be given for the three best 1500-word answers to the following questions: "How can the erection of objectionable signs along highways and at scenic points be prevented, and how can removal of such existing signs be accomplished?"

Three other prizes of \$50, \$250 and \$125 will be given for the three best 500-word answers to the question: "Why should objectionable signs which obscure or deface natural scenic beauties be eliminated?"

The third contest is for slogans of not more than eight words which will have the greatest force and appeal in arousing public sentiment. These prizes will be for \$250, \$125 and \$75.

The fourth contest is for amateur photographs which best portray the defacement of natural beauties by advertising signs. There are five prizes for the photographs—\$200, \$100, \$50 and \$25.

In announcing the contests, officials of the company stated that signboards are steadily developing in the West, and that the priceless appeal of the region to tourists is being diminished, while the pleasure of motoring is being impaired.

Progress in Other States
The problem, they declared, has a definite economic aspect, pointing out that "if the Pacific coast becomes free of offenses against nature's beauties, it will achieve a national prominence of great value."

SAO PAULO GROWING FAST

SAO PAULO, Brazil (By U. P.)—According to a statistical study published by the Estado de Sao Paulo recently, the population of this city was 579,033 in the year 1920, growing to 814,857 in 1925, while it passed the million mark in 1928, the population being 1,000,249 in December of that year. Present estimates bring the number of inhabitants up to 1,200,000.

The report also revealed that consumers are storing less of their winter supply of potatoes. Although 715 of the homes visited were equipped with good storage facilities, only 61 per cent used them, most of the consumers preferring to buy in small lots from local stores.

Twenty-four per cent of the potatoes bought at the market were purchased direct from the farmers, the report showed. The price apparently had little influence on the demand. Seventy-five per cent of the consumers said that the price made no difference in their consumption. The majority of the families of Irish and German extraction consumed fewer potatoes as the family income increased. The families of French extraction appeared to reverse the practice.

The average consumption per year was found to be 3.26 bushels per person. The majority of the housewives preferred the larger sizes.

Storing of Potatoes No Longer the Rule; Few Buy Them Direct From Farmers

DURHAM, N. H. (AP)—Forty per cent of the potatoes bought in the cities of the State are purchased from chain grocery stores, the report of a survey conducted by E. H. Rinear, marketing specialist of the University of New Hampshire Experiment Station, indicated. The survey, which was devoted to the demand for potatoes, included 1050 homes in Manchester, Concord, Franklin, Rochester, Dover and Portsmouth.

The report also revealed that consumers are storing less of their winter supply of potatoes. Although 715 of the homes visited were equipped with good storage facilities, only 61 per cent used them, most of the consumers preferring to buy in small lots from local stores.

Twenty-four per cent of the potatoes bought at the market were purchased direct from the farmers, the report showed. The price apparently had little influence on the demand. Seventy-five per cent of the consumers said that the price made no difference in their consumption. The majority of the families of Irish and German extraction consumed fewer potatoes as the family income increased. The families of French extraction appeared to reverse the practice.

The average consumption per year was found to be 3.26 bushels per person. The majority of the housewives preferred the larger sizes.

In announcing the contests, officials of the company stated that signboards are steadily developing in the West, and that the priceless appeal of the region to tourists is being diminished, while the pleasure of motoring is being impaired.

Progress in Other States
The problem, they declared, has a definite economic aspect, pointing out that "if the Pacific coast becomes free of offenses against nature's beauties, it will achieve a national prominence of great value."

FELLOWSHIPS AID PROGRESS IN CHEMISTRY

Nine 'Ambassadors' to Be
Trained for Leadership
at Johns Hopkins

BALTIMORE (AP)—An unprecedented five-year experiment of national scope, the schooling of nine "ambassadors of progress in chemistry," is to be undertaken at Johns Hopkins University.

The nine, selected from a group of 19, for their scholarship, personality, and enthusiastic curiosity for the mysteries of chemistry, will receive four years of training to equip them as leaders in chemical progress.

The fellowships were given by 11 industrial concerns, two foundations, and three individuals. Each appointee will receive \$1000 a year throughout the training period, and will be free at the end to enter upon a teaching or industrial career.

The inauguration of the fellowships will be marked by the dedication of the Francis P. Garvan chair of chemical education, established to provide for the new fellowship project which ultimately may reach every state in the Union. The chair of chemical education, occupied by Dr. Neil E. Gordon, is but one of the many contributions to the advancement of chemistry.

Willard E. Bleck, Stevens Institute of Technology; Robert W. Cairns, Oberlin College; Michael E. Ebert, Lehigh University; Theodore E. Fliedner, Bates College; Kenneth E. Glidden, University of New Hampshire; Maurice E. Kral, De Pau University; John R. Ruhoff, University of Wisconsin; Robert D. Stiehler, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; and Paul Porter Sutton, Johns Hopkins University.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Willow H. Taylor, Sacramento, Calif.; Philip Bates Taylor Jr., Sacramento, Calif.; Philip B. Taylor, Sacramento, Calif.; Miss Helen Johnson, Ottawa, Canada; Miss Edith J. Mason, Ottawa, Canada; Mrs. Carolyn S. MacCullough, South Pasadena, Calif.; Mrs. G. H. Chapin, South Braintree, Mass.; Marlet I. Mickey, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. Charlotte E. Boynton, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Hattie Lippert, Bogota, N. J.; Mrs. Mary A. Williams, Omaha, Neb.; Miss Gwendolen G. M. Primrose, London, Eng.; Charles Lee Wilson, Portland, Ore.; Mrs. Nellie Fae Wilson, Portland, Ore.; Mrs. Charlotte Leonard, Lynnbrook, Ia. I. N. Y.

W. Booth, Denver, Colo.; Mrs. Ada E. Jones, Springfield, Mass.; Charles C. Blanchard, Santa Ana, Calif.; Mrs. Henriette Cohn, San Francisco, Calif.; Mrs. Janna H. Combs, Oakland, Calif.; Mrs. Susan Hubbard, Stockton, Calif.; Mrs. Nina T. Richardson, Roswell, N. M.; Hollis J. Backus, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. E. B. Butler, Lakewood, O.; E. B. Butler, Lakewood, O.

Prizes of \$100, \$500 and \$250 are to be given for the three best 1500-word answers to the following questions: "How can the erection of objectionable signs along highways and at scenic points be prevented, and how can removal of such existing signs be accomplished?"

Three other prizes of \$50, \$250 and \$125 will be given for the three best 500-word answers to the question: "Why should objectionable signs which obscure or deface natural scenic beauties be eliminated?"

The third contest is for slogans of not more than eight words which will have the greatest force and appeal in arousing public sentiment. These prizes will be for \$250, \$125 and \$75.

The fourth contest is for amateur photographs which best portray the defacement of natural beauties by advertising signs. There are five prizes for the photographs—\$200, \$100, \$50 and \$25.

In announcing the contests, officials of the company stated that signboards are steadily developing in the West, and that the priceless appeal of the region to tourists is being diminished, while the pleasure of motoring is being impaired.

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6 Pleasant Street, Malden

17 Thompson Avenue, Winchester

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BRITISH LIQUOR BOARD LOOKS TO 4-YEAR TASK

Will Begin in October With Evidence Against Brewers and Night Clubs

LONDON—The British Liquor Commission, headed by Lord Amulree, to inquire into the working of the laws relating to the supply and sale of intoxicating liquors, will begin what may prove to be a three or four-year task in October.

Hearing evidence for and against the brewers, distillers, public houses, and night clubs will begin. It is expected, soon after J. Robert Clynes, the Home Secretary, announces the completion of the inquiry.

Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, is believed to have voiced the opinion of the MacDonald Cabinet in a letter to Trade Union Congress delegates who were recently entertained in Belfast by the National Temperance League.

"I am not sure whether in recent years temperance reformers have not concentrated an excessive amount of attention upon the political aspect of the liquor traffic and have tended somewhat to neglect the equally important aspect of personal example and appeal," said Mr. Henderson.

Temperance stalwarts of the Liberal Party—while in recent years have been more vocal in their demand for drink reform than either the Labor or Conservative Parties—have been disappointed in the personnel of the Royal Commission so far announced. They regret that so far the strong "local veto" view, which has the general support of the Liberals, is not represented; while the so-called "moderates" and "state purchase" advocates have very full representation.

Three names are yet to be announced before the commission is completed, and of these, it is understood, one will be a representative of the medical fraternity and another of the restaurant trade. The Liberals, who last year conducted an inquiry into the drink evil that yielded much valuable statistical and other information, naturally wonder whether a Liberal Temperance Alliance man will be included as the third.

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The Small Investor's Dilemma
THE WAY OUT

Broadly speaking, the person with a small sum of money to invest is faced with three alternatives. He can play for complete safety and content himself with a beggarly dividend. He can take the other extreme and speculate. Or he can go in for one of those popular semi-gilt-edged propositions which return him rather more than, say, 5 per cent, but involve him in a slight risk.

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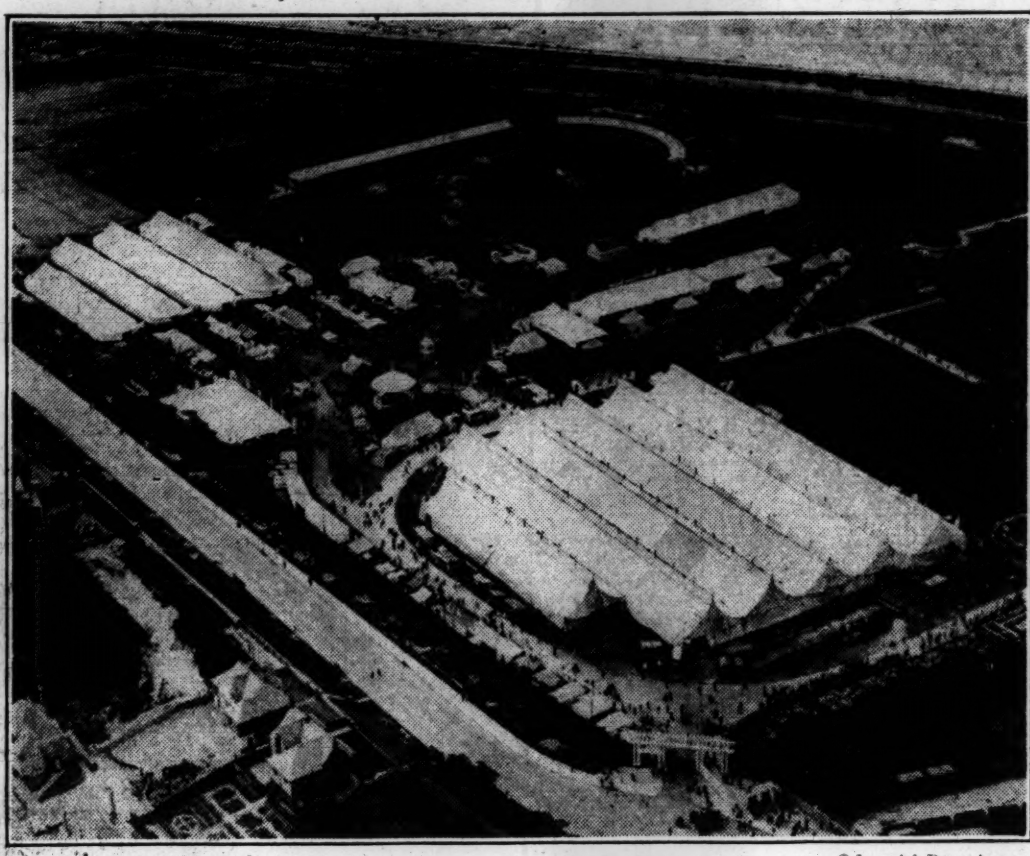
THE POWER OF CO-OPERATION
This is precisely what many small investors are doing in another way. They are combining. Five years ago there were formed the First Co-operative Investment Trust. This money of all numbers was pooled. Thus did a stroke of organization place each member in the position of the wealthy investor who can protect himself by spreading his risks. The fund that represented their combined resources was able to earn a higher rate of dividend with safety than any individual member could have commanded with equal safety investing on his own. A Second and Third Co-operative Investment Trust followed the First, and now there is a Fourth. These Trusts have no less than 40,000 members, whose combined capital amounts to more than \$2,000,000. This is spread over 700 investments in 37 different countries.

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There was never a more practical encouragement to thrift. The ordinary shares at 2/- each now available in the Fourth Co-operative Investment Trust pay a dividend of 6%. The Chairman is Alderman A. Emil Davies, L.C.C., who is assisted by a highly expert board. The Trust is registered under the Industrial and Provident Society Acts, and no member may hold more than \$200 nominal value in it. Under the terms of these Acts the accounts must be audited every year by a Public Auditor appointed by H. M. Commissioner of Treasury, so that the interests of members are the subject of Government supervision.

Those who would like to know more should post the enquiry form here. They will then receive all the information they need.

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Airview of Grounds for Big Flower Show in Southport



Tents Housing Great Annual Display of Flowers, Fruits and Vegetables, in Extensive Grounds, as Seen From Aloft.

Southport's Great Annual Flower Show Draws Many From Dominions and America

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng.—What is claimed to be one of the world's largest annual summer horticultural exhibitions has been held here, being the sixth exhibition since the establishment of the show by the municipality of Southport in August, 1924.

Early Struggles of Cotton Pioneers Are Recalled in Bolton's Civic Week

BOLTON, Eng.—Bolton's Civic Week is a matter of interest to all Lancashire and to those who live far beyond it. For Bolton is far more than a place given over to the manufacture of cotton goods. It can boast some 300 manufacturing activities besides; and, furthermore, has a history which dates back to the days of Richard I.

The casual visitor to Bolton today meets usually a gray sky and a vigorous wind which sweeps down from the surrounding moors and throws up the dust round the corners of low and narrow streets. He is conscious of tramcars, and cobbles, and the clatter of clogs, and of an atmosphere of activity and business and early hours and thrifty living; it is these things which are really at the heart of Lancashire.

The town lies some 11 miles north-west of Manchester, and is surrounded by a circle of other towns, Burnley, Wigan, Chorley, and others—each one a separate center of industry, but all joined together in the one great cotton industry.

Those who visit the Civic Week will be told tales which date back to the Middle Ages, when Bolton was already recognized as a center of the textile industry. They will see the coming of the Flemish settlers in 1337, and the French refugees after the revocation of the edict of Nantes; and hear of the first manufacture of real cotton in 1641—up to that time the manufacture had been of wool—and of the famous old fustians, and vermicions, and dimities; and of the first felvets of 1756.

And there will be stories of the men who made Bolton great in later times—Sir Richard Arkwright, who in 1767 gave up being a barber because he wanted to construct a spinning frame, and through many and various trials, beginning with his little model in the parlor of the free grammar school at Preston, and going on to the tragic destruction of his mills at Chorley, founded a great industry. Samuel Crompton, who played his violin in the Bolton Theater in order to gain time and money enough to perfect some better device than the spinning jenny, and finally in 1779 produced a machine the Hail-in-the-Wood wheel, or spinning mule—which spun yarn suitable for use in the manufacture of fine muslin. James Hargreaves and his spinning jenny of 1770, and many another—all fighting a hard battle against those influences which early efforts so often encounter, but combining to form an industry which has wound itself round the lives and homes of thousands of men, and women, and children in the crowded towns of Lancashire—all return vividly to memory during the celebrations of Civic Week.

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EXPLORERS PLAN AIRSHIP'S DASH TO POLE IN 1930

Zeppelin Men to Hold Parley With Nansen on Northwest Passage Project

BERLIN—The Aero-Arctic Society is convinced that the Zeppelin airship is destined to pioneer the legendary "Northwest Passage" route. The society discussed with Dr. Fridtjof Nansen during his recent stay in Berlin, all the details of the proposed voyage of the Graf Zeppelin to the north pole. A conference is to be held at Friedrichshafen at the beginning of October at which besides Dr. Nansen, the chief members of the Aero-Arctic Association, Dr. Eckener, Captain Lehmann, and Captain Flemming, the navigators of the Graf Zeppelin will be present.

During the coming winter Dr. Nansen proposes to undertake a number of long trial flights in the airship with the special object of testing the scientific registering instruments which are to be taken on board. The wireless apparatus is to undergo certain modifications to enable it to cope with the various electric phenomena which in the neighborhood of the pole might interfere with the receipt and transmission of messages from the airship.

The start will probably take place in the spring of 1930. Dr. Eckener is of opinion that a landing on the ice should present no difficulties, given a calm atmosphere and a smooth surface for the landing. The starting point of the expedition will be at Tromsø, where the first mooring mast, as well as a depot for fuel supplies will be erected.

From here the route followed will pass along the American side of the polar basin as far as Fairbanks in Alaska, where the town authorities have already promised to erect a mooring mast. Fairbanks is to become the main Zeppelin harbor on the polar route. After a few days' rest there, the airship will begin her real polar flight and advance thence into the heart of the arctic.

It is proposed that the airship should, to the pole, should a suitable landing place be found, as the association is anxious to take depth soundings in the seas around the pole. The airship will then return to Fairbanks and travel along the Asiatic coast to the point of Tromsø.

The entire distance to be covered is 11,250 miles and all being well it should take from 20 to 25 days, including the stay at Fairbanks. The Zeppelin will take on board sledges, kayaks, polar dogs and provisions sufficient for 90 days, so that if necessary the expedition will be able to return on foot.

The Berliner Tageblatt states that if this first polar journey is successful it will open a new era in travel, for it represents the shortest connection between Europe, North America, and the Far East.

DANISH BACON SHOWS INCREASED PRODUCTION

COPENHAGEN—According to statistics now available there is a marked decrease in the production of bacon during the first half of the present year. The number of hogs received at the co-operative bacon factories varied considerably for the different months, from 430,000 each month for April and May, to 358,000 for June, the aggregate for the first six months of 1929 being 2,356,000 hogs against 2,804,000 for the corresponding period of 1928, a reduction of some 16 per cent.

EAST EUROPEAN AIR RACE WON BY RUMANIA
BUCHAREST—Rumania proved the winner of the yearly airplane race, in which the other contestants are Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Poland. The course was Bucharest-Warsaw-Prague-Belgrade-Bucharest. Rumania gained 225 points, Czechoslovakia 164, Yugoslavia 145 and Poland 140.

The best individual record was made by a Czech aviator, Colonel Kalla, while the second prize also was won by a representative of Czechoslovakia, Major Mareš.

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Through the Bolivian Andes to Highest Capital in the World

Completed Section of Trans-Andean Railway, Bringing Lofty La Paz Within 116 Hours of Buenos Aires, Opens Up Romantic and Interesting Country

By MARC T. GREEN

La Paz, Bolivia
THE recent completion of the stretch of railway between Villazon and Atocha, in 12,000-foot altiplano at Bolivia, opens a second transcontinental route in South America, and one of even greater interest and scenic wonder than the famous Trans-Andean between Valparaiso and Buenos Aires. It connects the picturesque capital of Bolivia, La Paz, with the great and gay "Chicago of South America," and thus, by way of the Southern Railway of Peru, between Molendo on the Pacific and La Paz, links Buenos Aires with northern South America and also with the rich mineral regions of the Bolivian Andes.

This stretch has been a long time in the making, for railway building in the Andes is even more difficult than in the Rockies or the Alps. But the utility of it is perhaps as great as that of any stretch of similar distance in the entire world. To get into Bolivia and its mining country of ever-increasing richness from the Argentine has always been a long, tiresome and expensive business, unless the traveler made the Villazon-Atocha section a leisurely moving burro, and that in itself is not comfortable. So Bolivia was practically cut off from the south and southeast.

Now it is but 116 hours from Buenos Aires to La Paz by fairly comfortable trains. The distance is about 1600 miles, and if this seems a slow pace it is necessary to remember that a good deal of the way is climb and stiff climb at that. Altitudes of more than 12,000 feet are reached two or three times, numerous tunnels are penetrated, "switchbacks" negotiated and grades of 5 per cent are more often encountered.

Into the Andes
The transcontinental train leaves Buenos Aires late in the afternoon on Tuesdays and Saturdays, passing through Rosario during the night, arriving in about 24 hours at Tucuman and early on the following morning at Jujuy, where the Andean foothills commence. A new and modern type of cog-wheel locomotive now takes the train, which includes comfortable sleeping cars and dining cars, and the steep climb begins. At night La Quiaca, on the Argentine frontier, a town not yet modernized out of all its original border picturesqueness, is achieved. Its altitude is about 11,500 feet and this, or more, is maintained throughout the remainder of the journey to the Bolivian capital.

The trains here do not run at night and entertainment must be sought in the little frontier town at one of three small hotels which at least provide enough blankets to keep one warm in bed through the winter nights of this high altitude. La Quiaca is on a high tableland exposed to the bitter winds of the mighty Andean peaks, of which 22,000-foot Illimani is king. Just outside the village is a plain wire fence marking the Argentine-Bolivian boundary and the farther side is the Bolivian town of Villazon, where until lately the hardy traveler over this ancient trail made contact with the patient burro for a cold and uncomfortable trip across the great plateau. Here, in picturesque surroundings, a most amazing to-do is made lest the traveler be taking out of the Argentine something that is dutiable as an export and into Bolivia prohibited imports.

Still higher in the Andes is the yet smaller town of Tupiza, in Bolivia, where one spends the next night. This is in the very heart of the Bolivian Indian country and the natives, attired in the brilliantly colored ponchos, are everywhere in evidence. The "mantas" of the Indian women are not less picturesque, and their ground-sweeping, ruffled skirts of which the more well-to-do are said to wear an incredible number, puff out like the skirts of a ballet dancer and are so thick and heavy as to appear a veritable burden. The long black hair of the girls falls in twin plaits to the waist, matching the dark eyes and the brown, well-featured faces. Often one notes a strong Inca suggestion among the Indians of the north, the Aymaras and the Quechuas, the virile and rugged countenance of a once mighty race.

Rocky Shelves and Deep Gorges
Between Villazon and Atocha the mountain scenery is of a true Alpine picturesqueness, leading along rocky shelves in the mountainside and overlooking deep gorges and far-below sweeps of plain dotted with llamas. Giant condors are occasionally seen, yet unconquered by man. At the tiny hamlets where the train pauses there are many Indians leading pack-animals, both burros and llamas, laden with burdens of lead or tin ore. There is no verdure at this height except for an occasional giant cactus, and it is very cold with a sharp stimulating atmosphere.

The last night before reaching the Bolivian capital is spent at the town of Uyuni, more than 13,000 feet above the level of the Pacific. Here crosses another remarkable railroad, that between La Paz and Antofagasta, Chile, a line well equipped with American Pullman sleeping and dining-cars. This is the third of the mountain-traversing rail routes which now negotiate the Andes and the rich mineral country in its vicinity may be within easy reach of the outside world.

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GREECE SEEKS TO HELP ITS MERCHANT NAVY

Laws Passed to Prevent Unfair Competition by Shipowners

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—In no sphere of Greek national activity has there perhaps been more development in recent years than in the Greek mercantile marine. At the commencement of 1915, the Greek mercantile navy, besides 884 sailing vessels, possessed 475 steamboats of 893,650 tons. In December, 1918, after the armistice, this number had been reduced to 205 boats with a tonnage of 290,733 tons, which meant that during the World War the country lost 270 boats, representing a tonnage of 602,857. This big loss, however, was not wholly due to warfare. The Greek shipowners, tempted by the high prices offered them by foreign shipping companies, sold a great number of their units. In a short-time the shipping business progressed to such an extent that by 1927 the Greek commercial fleet was augmented by 202 new steamboats with a tonnage of 638,816, and statistics for the past year show that the tonnage of all boats, exclusive of sailing and motorboats under 100 tons, is about 1,300,000 tons.

Two-thirds of the Greek boats ply in international waters, transporting goods and passengers to and from foreign ports. These operations bring into the country considerable sums of foreign money which help to cover part of the annual commercial deficit. There was a time when the Greek mercantile fleet led the way in communication between the ports of the various countries in the Near East. Now, however, things have changed greatly. Foreign flags have replaced the Greek and there is severe competition. Many Greek ships are now moored in various ports and ports awaiting an opportunity for work. This unemployment has brought about a great deal of competition among Greek shipowners, a competition which is becoming especially harmful to Greek national prestige, and the Greek Government has therefore passed a law dealing with the activities of Greek vessels.

According to the law, any passenger boats during their voyage from one home port to the other are forbidden so to reduce the charges for passengers and freight as to make it impossible to obtain reasonable and just compensation for the services rendered, or to reduce the cost below the port tariffs fixed for each line. Simultaneous departure from the same port of two or more passenger boats, receiving the same line of communication, is also prohibited. Shipping lines are also penalized if they refuse, without reasonable pretext, to carry merchandise or passengers; and if they fail to carry out their previously announced itinerary or to call at intermediate ports on certain occasions.

ROMANIAN MONOPOLY BOARD SAVES BIG SUM
BUCHAREST—Economies amounting to 300,000,000 lei have been effected in the large state enterprises by the Autonomous Bureau of State Monopolies, which was formed last February by the Rumanian Government to control the monopolies that control a security for the stabilization loan.

According to the first semiannual report, the organization, which owns and controls six industries, giving an annual income of \$5,000,000,000 lei, has effected considerable improvements in machinery and accounting systems, so that while the present economic crisis has appreciably decreased the trade of some of the monopolies, the amount of the yearly receipts will only be about 300,000 lei less than the budget called for.

ARBITRATION BOARD FOR BENGAL SCHOOLS

CALCUTTA—The Government of Bengal has accorded its sanction to the proposal of the University for the institution in Calcutta of an Arbitration Board for High Schools in Bengal. All teachers serving in such schools will have a right of appeal to the board on questions of dismissal, discharge, reduction or withholding of salary.

It was the original plan of the University to establish an arbitration board in each district with a central board of appeal in Calcutta. But the greatest difficulty in the way of so many boards functioning was that of finance, and it was ultimately agreed to make a beginning with a board in Calcutta for two years as an experimental measure.

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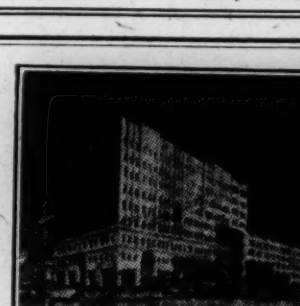
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EDUCATIONAL

Pamphlet for Use in Schools
Issued by League of Nations

London
If peace were no more than an interval between wars, a gap in history, an absence of content, it could neither be studied nor taught. But of late peace has come to mean the science and art of world government; of co-operation between the nations; of enabling the human family to lead a family life; and, as the first condition of all the rest, of preserving world order. Thus runs the opening paragraph in a little pamphlet, "Teachers and World Peace," which the League of Nations Union is issuing for the purpose of helping teachers in the work of peace teaching in schools.

The authoritative backing with which the subject is recommended as part of the curriculum of schools and colleges is indicated by the list of persons and associations which support it. These include His Majesty the King, the Board of Education, a national conference of local education committees, and all the leading associations of teachers.

The pamphlet is filled with hints and suggestions for the effective teaching of the subject. Even for little children the subject can be made quite an educational asset. As the pamphlet points out, any normal child eight or nine years old can grasp the conception of the nations joining together for a common purpose, for the peaceful settlement of disputes and the avoidance of war, and also for united effort to achieve social and economic progress. The idea that the League stands for team work as opposed to isolated action is one which will readily be appreciated by any child.

Child Led to See Progress Made

The child is led, first of all, to see the great advance that has been made in connection with private disputes. In olden days those were fought out with the sword and dagger. The enemies appeared in force. But people don't do that nowadays. They appeal to law instead. Their disputes are settled in a court by a judge or jury of their fellow-countrymen. People are not simply given the means of settling their quarrels peacefully; they are compelled to do so. Any man who does an injury to another or is considered to have done wrong, not only to the man he has injured, but to the nation. This idea that when you hurt one person you hurt everybody is one of the achievements of the human race. Now cannot this same method, asks the pamphlet, be used for settling quarrels between nations?

Quite a fascinating story can be made of how the League functions to prevent war. When a war is rumored or threatened any member of the League can bring the matter at once to the notice of the Council or Assembly. This is one of the most useful functions of the League. It can bring possible troubles into the light of day before they have had time to become really dangerous. Don't wait for the crisis; prevent crises from arising. By arbitration, or by the combined force of all the parties to the League, or by public opinion, disaster may be averted.

Children of all ages above that of infancy can be led to appreciate the humanitarian activities of the League, such activities, for example, as helping the combined force of all the parties to the League, or by public opinion, disaster may be averted. Children of all ages above that of infancy can be led to appreciate the humanitarian activities of the League, such activities, for example, as helping the combined force of all the parties to the League, or by public opinion, disaster may be averted.

The Larger Patriotism
Patriotism need not be displaced—it can be used in connection with world teaching to good effect. There can be no reason why the union of the nations and the building of larger loyalties out of present patriotisms should not keep pace with the widening of individual human interests to cover the whole shrinking world. Disloyalty to the whole involves dis-

loyalty to every part, including one's own state. Moreover, this new knowledge properly taught, provides a strenuous intellectual discipline just because it links up so many other studies. The beginnings of disconnected subjects are elementary. Below the surface lie more abstract conceptions, generally more valuable—and more difficult. The study of international co-operation should develop from those subjects which form part of the general school education of every boy and girl.

Probably the best work, however, in connection with the peace teaching is that which is done outside the classroom. Some schools have arranged debates on international affairs; or they have organized a Model Assembly, such as exists among the secondary schools of Liverpool and Colchester; and such as proved successful in Oxford; or they have formed junior branches of the League of Nations Union. More than 400 of these junior branches are already in existence.

The Parent

Sweet Things

If I but look for something sweet I find it on my way to school:
A little child at pleasing play,
The curly dog across the way,
Some tiny garments on a line
Behind my neighbor's trumpet vine,
Bobby's grandma's silver hair
Glimmering in the sunlight there,
A goldenfinch on a sunflower swing,
Green dragonfly with lacy wing,
And here a puddle from the rain
Where small boys sail their ships
amain.

In Tommy's yard 'tis circus time:
The "force" lady, just a dime.
The "force" lady isn't over yet.
We've got a dandy here, you bet.
This here's the alligator man.
An' he can swim an' dive, he can!
(This next is in a low aside.)
"Don't be afraid. It's Joe McBride.
This here's the bearded lady, see,
The beard is real as real can be.
An' here's the fattest man on earth—
Here's where you get your money's
worth!"

Thus when my tasks are hard to do
And trials seem my path to strew,
When I'm discouraged, blue and sad,
And days ahead look very bad,
I take a walk down my dull street
And glean a lot that's good and
sweet:

I find a little child at play,
A grandma's hair, a circus day,
A goldenfinch and a dragonfly,
A muddy pool where sailships ply.
A hundred other things as sweet
Are all along my own dull street.

When I again my steps retrace
The universe is still in place
Though I had thought it all awry
With clouds of doubt across my sky.
The sweet things that my thoughts
enfold

Are dearer than a wealth of gold.
They are to me my heart's release,
For all my cares a glad release.
No evils now around me press
For I have learned their nothing-
ness!

I know that good is everywhere
If I but search with love and care!
MARIE TAGGART KEITH.

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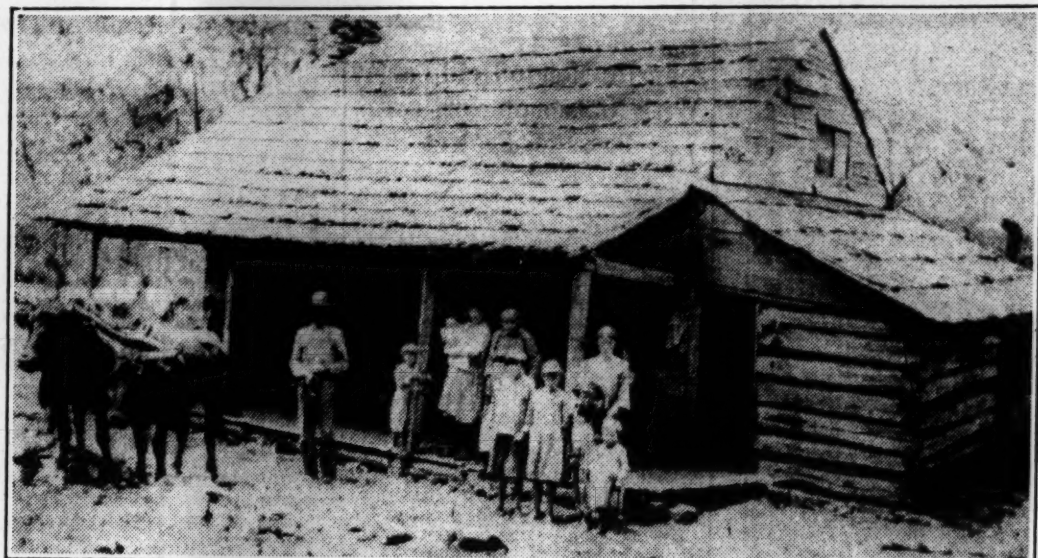
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Boys and Girls Come From Homes Like This to Attend Tamassee School, in the Blue Ridge of North Carolina, Often Walking 40 or 50 Miles to Get There.

Tamassee in the Blue Ridge

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Asheville, N. C.

A LITTLE North Carolina mountain girl, scarcely more than 13 years old, whose poverty-stricken family lived far back in the fastnesses of the Blue Ridge, wanted an education so desperately that she set out on foot on a 40-mile hike to reach the school in the faith that she would be taken in when she got there. She was. The school was Tamassee, industrial institution for mountain girls maintained by the Daughters of the American Revolution at Walhalla, S. C., in the foothills of the Ridge. This school makes a practice of taking a large percentage of its enrollment from the group of neglected mountain children so poor that they would not have as much as a penny to pay for their tuition.

That is Tamassee's mission—to find and administer to the child that no other school will or can take in. Tamassee has been established for only 15 years, and during that time it has gone about its way quietly and earnestly, far from the limelight. It was when the Tamassee Glee Club staged a pageant at the South Carolina State Convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Greenwood, S. C., in March, that interest began to grow.

The school is established on a part of the land granted to General Andrew Pickens of Revolutionary fame, and a history of Tamassee states that a loyal daughter of the American Revolution, seeing the need, magnanimously offered 50 acres of this historic land to the South Carolina Daughters for a school for mountain girls. This benefactor was Mrs. Hayne Jones of Walhalla. An uncle of Mrs. Jones, George Harrison, offered another 50 acres, and a neighbor, Mr. Whitmore, gave 10 acres of adjoining property. At the state conference of the daughters in 1916 this offer was accepted by the South Carolina Daughters as a site for an industrial school.

After a struggle in getting started, this school is now a beautiful actuality to 60 young girls, ranging in age from 7 years to the advanced teen age, who come largely from mountain cabins. Tamassee is not an orphanage, but it has the characteristics of one in that it opens its doors and heart to those who need to call it home. No student there has a normal family life, and there isn't a one but who has either a father or mother or both gone. Many are dependent upon relatives or other sources of charity for their food and clothing.

There are twenty-eight mountain girls in this school who pay nothing at all—the school keeps them on faith—faith that some way, somehow financial aid will come to the school so that it can continue to assist them. Two pupils pay \$4.50 per month; five pay \$3 per month, which comes from charity scholarships; 23 girls who are not from the mountains, but who are needy cases from over the State, are given financial help from the school. All the children are allowed half their expenses for the work they do about the school. Their faces radiate happiness as they work. There is a deep and abiding gratefulness to Tamassee.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph R. Cain are in charge of the school. Although themselves young in years, they are known as "Daddy Ralph" and "Mother Lily" to the children. Mr. and Mrs. Cain remain at Tamassee.

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College of Evanston. Following a research into children's interests conducted with tests of 50,000 school children, Miss Baker has discovered that children really care very little for poetry.

The child's indifference to verse may be attributed to several causes, according to Miss Baker. For instance, there are the "memory gems," selections which the child is required to memorize often regardless of whether he understands or enjoys them. Naturally, the child dislikes meaningless jumble of words which he must master or fail. Again, many poems which present a picture have no significance for the child who has not been taught to form thought pictures.

The inability of young children to choose between good and poor poetry was also brought out in the tests, when an unfamiliar poem was rewritten in a number of variations. Children under the sixth grade knew only that they disliked the version in which the rhythm was spoiled. Junior high students preferred the prosaic variation, and senior high students liked the sentimental rendering of the thought. Only when the test was tried on sophomores in college was the original poem selected.

Best loved by children of all the poets is James Whitcomb Riley, whose "Raggedy Man" and "Little Orphan Annie" always provoke laughter. Longfellow continues to be a great favorite, but Stevenson is losing childish favor because his verse deals largely with the imaginative wanderings of a lonely child. Youngsters prefer the sprightly activities of A. A. Milne's Christopher Robin. They also like the verse of Walter de la Mare, Dorothy Aldis, and Eugene Field.

During the course of the investigation, children revealed the types of poems they liked best. First graders enjoyed verse about animals and play; second graders preferred lullabies and patriotic selections; in the third grade, the choice ran to narrative verse, and in the fourth grade, to nonsense rhymes. Hero tales and story-telling poems were enjoyed by the fifth grade, while the sixth grade favored verse dealing with adventure and danger.

Children Can Be Taught to Seek Good Poetry

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Evanston, Ill.

THAT children have been little martyrs all these years, listening to boring poetry read by uplifting adults, is the belief of Miss Clara Belle Baker, director of the demonstration school of the National Kindergarten and Elementary

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More Colleges Seek to Continue Education of Their Graduates

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York, N. Y.

"EDUCATION for the educated"

is the purpose of a campaign which the American Association for Adult Education has started to foster intellectual relations between American universities and their alumni.

Surveys have been completed in 40 large institutions by field workers of the association and the results have proved, according to W. B. Shaw, formerly director of alumni activities at the University of Michigan, who is conducting the association's campaign, that American alumni are anxious to continue their academic education after their universities have graduated them. The results of the preliminary investigations of the association will be published during the fall.

An attempt will be made, said Mr. Shaw, to use alumni associations, which are well organized in many institutions, as a means of reaching alumni and establishing cultural contacts between the university and its alumni. He said that at present the interests of the average alumni association were narrow and largely emotional.

"No previous effort has been made," according to Mr. Shaw, "to realize the educational possibilities of an intimate intellectual association between the university and its alumni. University presidents and educators have not fully appreciated the fact that education is a life-long process and should be continued over the years."

"The popular impression of adult education," he continued, "is that it means 'education for the underprivileged.' We are trying to foster a conception parallel to this popular view—education for the educated is an expression of our purpose. Heretofore colleges haven't realized their obligations in this direction. And alumni associations, although they have made many advances in education possible by financially supporting American universities, have confined their interests to athletics and the emotional aspects of university life."

Among the colleges which already have regular programs of alumni education, according to Mr. Shaw, are Dartmouth, Smith, Amherst, Mills College, Radcliffe, Vassar, Princeton, Lafayette, and the University of Michigan. At Lafayette an alumni college has been established. Alumni meet once a session to attend a week of classes organized for them. A similar project at the University of Michigan is called the Alumni University.

"An alumnus appreciates the personal interest of his university," said Mr. Shaw. "He will study a book list of suggested readings sent out by his university, although he ignores the lists of publishers. He is eager to have his university send lecturers from its faculty to the meetings of his alumni association."

"We do not expect to fully realize the educational possibilities of an intimate intellectual association between the university and its alumni. University presidents and educators have not fully appreciated the fact that education is a life-long process and should be continued over the years."

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"An alumnus appreciates the personal interest of his university

THE HOME FORUM

Touchstones of the Novelist's Art

WHATEVER we may decide about the claims of Henry James to a place among the first rank of English novelists we can have no doubt of his supreme place as an interpreter of his art. It is because his own fiction is so involved and confessedly difficult that his essay on the novel has not become the criterion with which all other discussions of fiction are naturally compared. In the academic world, it is true, his analysis is well known. Among critics outside, however, it enjoys apparently little renown. Yet I return to it with regularity and ever fresh enjoyment. Without disparaging any of the numerous and often suggestive appreciations of the novel at the present time, I still find in it the touchstones of my own understanding of the literary genre which has shown such rich and even bewildering growth within a century.

The distinguished novelist is modest and even diffident in approaching so large a subject at a time when any discussion of the novel was in its very earliest stages. It is hard for us to realize that criticism had not yet brought fiction into its domain less than fifty years ago. But as recently as 1884 when James's article appeared he had the opportunity of charting the territory of the novel as a critical prospect. And anyone who so much as glances at the essay will see how brilliantly he realized the opportunity that was his. One can see how completely he founded the whole structure of his analysis upon the soundest traditions of criticism in general, and how at the same time he insisted upon the most liberal scope for an art which was still discovering itself.

His fundamental contention reads like a paraphrase of Aristotle's primary law: the plot is everything. For him "every word and every punctuation point must contribute directly . . . to this sense of the story being the idea . . . which permeates and penetrates, informs and animates" the entire work. At the same time the purpose of action is to illustrate character. "What is character but the determination of incident? What is incident but the illustration of character? What else do we seek in it and find in it? It is an incident for a woman to stand up with her hand resting on a table and look out at you in a certain way; or if it be not an incident I think it will be hard to say what it is. At the same time it is an expression of character." By his emphasis upon this interdependence we are somewhat prepared for his striking picture of the seamless fabric which he demands of "any novel" worth discussing at all. Description, he declares, must be in its intention narrative, dialogue must be essentially descriptive. "A novel is a living thing, all one and continuous, like any other organism, and in proportion as it lives will be found, I think, that in each of its parts there is something of each of the other parts." So far does he carry this theory of complete unity depending upon the mutually supporting ele-

ments of character and action that he repudiates the usual divisions of the types of novels, such as that of character and that of incident. "There are bad novels and good novels, as there are bad pictures and good pictures; but that is the only distinction in which I see any meaning, and I can as little imagine speaking of a novel of character as I can imagine speaking of a picture of character."

In arriving at this final test Henry James is making more than a merely conventional observation about all narrative literature. The illusion of the very spectacle of human living, he insists, is the "supreme virtue" of any work of fiction. The novelist competes with his brother the painter in his attempt to render the look of things, the look that conveys their meaning, to catch the color, the relief, the expression, the surface, the substance of the human spectacle. So completely does he feel the necessity for this illusion of actual experience that he would have fiction produce the appearance of being without rearrangement, as it catches "the very note and trick, the strange, irregular rhythm" of all about us.

So large a freedom as the opportunity for presenting "an immense and exquisite correspondence" with human life makes the greatest demands upon the powers of the novelist. It is easy, he remarks, to say to a novice, "Write from experience and experience only." Of what use is an experience which is not imaginatively at least both "immense and exquisite"? Therefore he adds the suggestive injunction, "Try to be one of the people on whom nothing is lost." That is, through the imagination. What the novelist must possess is "the power to guess the unseen from the seen, to trace the implication of things, to judge the whole piece by the pattern, the condition of feeling life in general so completely that you are well on your way to knowing any particular corner of it." Through intuition he must catch "the faintest hints." As an example he describes how a certain accomplished novelist had pictured accurately the general character and conduct of a certain group of people from a single glimpse which she had caught through an open door. Such a reconstruction may seem well-nigh impossible. But something of the power here suggested the novelist must possess. For him all impressions are condensed centers whose radii he divines as they stretch out to remote circumstances.

From these selections of the richly packed thought of the essay we can appreciate the range and originality of James's criticism. We may also realize from the brief passages that he is more vigorous and trenchant in his interpretation of the novel than in the general style of his own fiction. Of necessity his interpretation of his art has cast a beneficial light upon the more informed theory and practice. Nor can we suppose that the great advances of the novel in half a century have superseded the brilliantly conceived rules which he formulated for the first time. Within these decades the experimentation in prose fiction has produced in every sense astonishing results. Much that has evoked temporary acclaim has violated most of the touchstones which Henry James proposed. In some types of the novel apparently plot has almost disappeared; in others, any rounded picture of character. But the touchstones remain. For thoughtful readers they stand as tests of appreciation. For novelists themselves they continue as the touchstones of their art in the making.

In a Guatemalan Forest

In this remote part of the bush the birds are extraordinarily tame. In the great trees within fifty yards of the house a number of beautiful orioles had started a colony, and clusters of their wonderful hanging nests were to be seen in every stage. In the great trees within fifty yards of the house a number of beautiful orioles had started a colony, and clusters of their wonderful hanging nests were to be seen in every stage. In the great trees within fifty yards of the house a number of beautiful orioles had started a colony, and clusters of their wonderful hanging nests were to be seen in every stage.

The beautiful ocellated native American turkey can frequently be heard here in the early morning. . . . These magnificent birds are becoming rarer and rarer every year in Central America, and these vast, uninhabited forests of the Peten district of Guatemala are probably their last stronghold. We owe this generous bird a debt of gratitude, for he is the ancestor of our domestic turkey, an unworthy descendant who has lost in flavor and gastronomic qualities more than he has gained in weight and size. They are, I fear, like the Maya themselves, unfitted to cope with modern conditions, and are consequently on the road to rapid extinction.

Curiously enough, one comes across hardly any of the larger mammals; deer, wild hog, tapir, jaguar, and puma are conspicuous by their absence, even the gibbon and the armadillo are rare, the reason probably being that during the dry season they are compelled to migrate to other regions where water is more plentiful, as the few scattered water-holes, many miles apart, are now surrounded by the bits of chicheros. Little birds, living chiefly on pulpy fruits, require but a small amount of water, and this they can always obtain from the reservoirs between the leaves of the gigantic cacti, found almost every tree, a source inaccessible, as a rule, to animals.

—THOMAS GANN, in "Maya Cities."

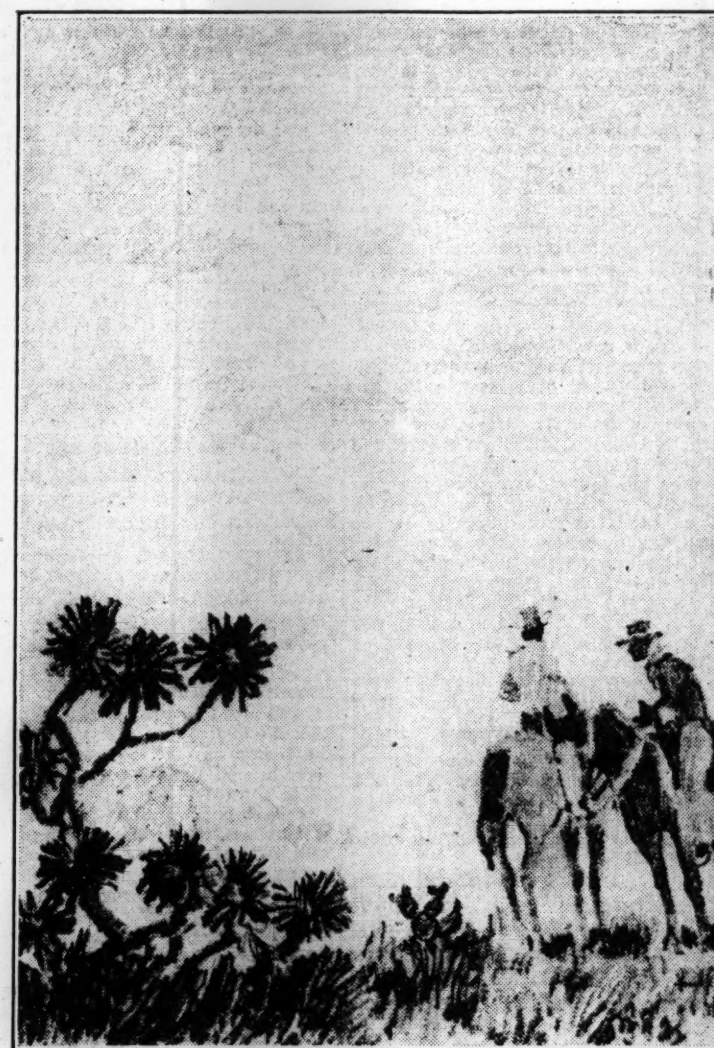
The Scent of an English Rose

(Lines suggested upon encountering an English rosebush in the garden of the Egyptian National Museum in Cairo)

Oh, the lands of the world are many, and the paths of the world are long; And the day may bring forth its sadness, or the day may bring forth its song. But always a tender memory comes to me at the sweet day's close, When I dream of an English garden and the scent of an English rose.

Oh, the East has its golden glory and the West holds the sunset's glow; And the South has its flower-filled valleys where the perfumed breezes blow. From the East to the West I wandered, yet oft at the sweet day's close I dreamed of an English garden and the scent of an English rose.

MARC T. GREENE.



Companions of the Trail. Sketch by Charles Kyson.

On Passamaquoddy, Cranberry Picking

Summer, mellow and heavy with clover, until late in September, at last was gone. The keen days of October marched in flaming pageantry over the three farms along the river.

"It's the fall of the year," Janet MacQuarrie reminded Debbie. "The cranberries are red now in the rocky pasture."

"I've been thinking for a week or more, Aunt Janet, that it's time to be preserving them for the winter, and I've only been waiting till I was sure, they were dead ripe."

"You'd best be doing it now, Debbie, or you'll not have them picked before the frost gets at them."

It was a day of flooding windy light when Debbie at last took her pail to the rocky pasture.

The land beyond swept up to a bald hilltop, and there, too, the cranberry vines were clinging. From Harbor Bay Chance and even from other settlements around the bay, the women and children would come before snowfall to strip the vines of their scarlet fruit.

Already the slopes of the Bocabe Hills were dotted with the first cranberry pickers. Debbie, working alone in the pasture, could see the Dunicans half way up the hill. Beyond them young Tony Lufti and his mother were busy on their knees. Still farther up the rocky slopes a group of boys and girls had found some heavily laden vines and their shouts and laughter sounded clearly through the crisp air.

The small red cranberries rattled swiftly into Debbie's pail. She had been working for some time in the cranberry patch of the rocky pasture when she heard her name called from the fence and saw that Mrs. Duncan had come down the hill. "It's a good cranberry year, Debbie," she called. "Some years seem to be good for everything—herring and cranberries and hay."

Debbie left her pail on the ground and went over to the fence. "This has been a good year for us all," she agreed. "Has the White Head Weir been doing well, Mrs. Duncan?" "Ay, Debbie, Angus was saying only last week that if the herring stay in-shore for a little longer it'll be an easier winter for us than we've had for many a year."

"For all Harbor Bay Chance, too, I'm thinking," was Debbie's grave reply. My father's well pleased with the summer."

"We're all glad of that, Debbie." The woman on the other side of the fence turned away, and Debbie returned to her cranberry patch. From time to time she heard the laughter of the children clearly across the sunlit distance. She heard their shouts when one discovered a new patch, and she saw them disappear around the shoulder of the hill.

Wave on wave of sunlight and shadow swept up from the asters, blue at the river's edge, over the brown fields and thickets of golden-rod, to the masses of crimson maple on the Bocabe Hills. And on the rocky slopes the cranberry pickers knelt before the glossy vines. . . . The sunlit moments hurried by. A flock of crows flew across the sky with a loud cawing. A woodpecker drummed on a tree nearby. Steadily the scarlet berries filled Debbie's pail.

—FRANCES GILMER, in "Thumbcap Weir."

A Prairie Whistler

THE two riders are looking off across the faring heat of the declining sun and the cool of evening to make their journey to the next water hole more pleasant.

California is generous with its network of magnificent highways and last was gone. The keen days of October marched in flaming pageantry over the three farms along the river.

One of the exquisite bits of music to be heard upon the midwestern plains of this country is the rippling whistle of the striped gopher, or ground squirrel. One may hear it as he walks along a country road or across the open fields.

A stranger at first may be unable to place the sound, and possibly confused by the shrill whistles of the slender squirrel about eleven inches long, marked with alternating brown and fawn stripes, standing motionless a few feet distant amid the tan grasses and watching him with bright, black eyes. He may look right at it several times before being able to distinguish it from the surrounding grass. If he moves toward it, the little rodent is likely to dash for its hole and drop from sight with a sharp cry of alarm.

Presently the watcher hears a long ringing call coming from somewhere underground. In a few moments those first resonant bug-like notes are succeeded by a series of brief, bubbling whistles, of the sweetest, most coaxing character imaginable. Each consists of five or six notes, and touches the listener with a feeling of love and tenderness for this dainty beauty of the plains.

Undoubtedly the gophers communicate with each other by means of their various whistles. That first loud trill is a note of warning and brings replies of a similar nature. The softer phrases broadcast from burrow to burrow are perhaps the counsels of wait a little, or may be gentle assurances that all is well above ground.

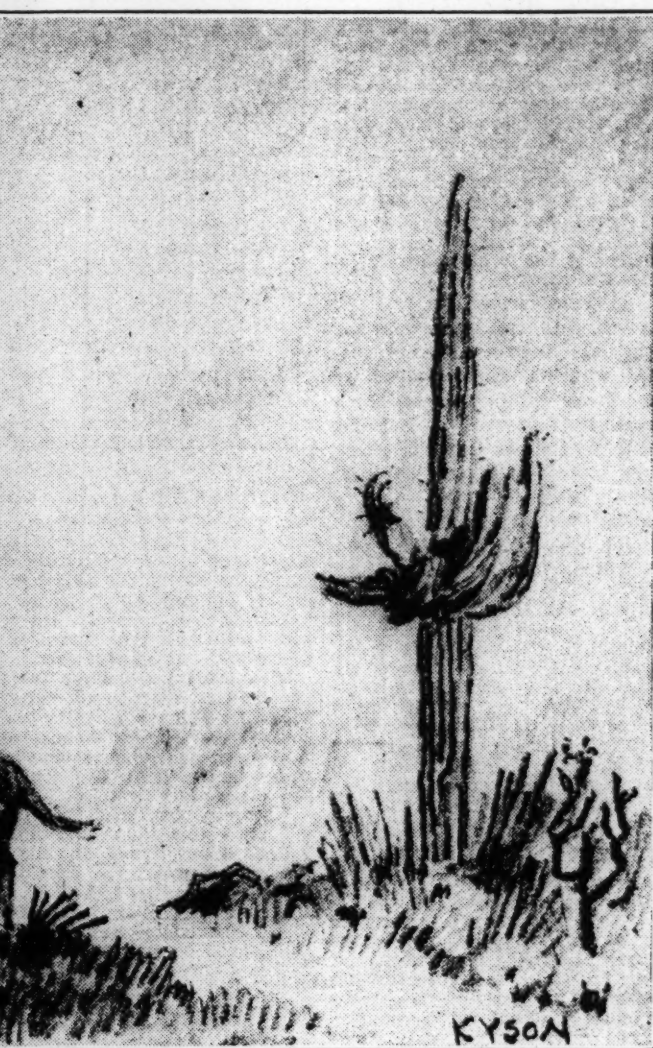
One of the prominent characteristics of this striped gopher is its insatiable curiosity. If one waits quietly after it has disappeared and keeps his gaze fixed on the round entrance to its burrow, he is almost sure to see a tiny head poked cautiously above the ground. For a few seconds the animal watches the stranger intently, then edges up a little higher. This movement is repeated until it is standing upright wholly above the earth. A moment later it makes a sudden dash to another hole or scampers about in play. It occasionally happens that as one waits for the animal to appear he is disappointed, and begins to wonder why the gopher has failed to come out. Presently he hears a triumphant whistle behind him and glancing back beholds the identical animal that had dropped from sight, sitting erect and looking at him curiously. It had come up through one of its side doors, an emergency entrance.

The hole drops down into the ground a few inches, then runs horizontally with many branches, store-rooms for food, and peepholes. The squirrel often watches from a cleft in the ground, and as one passes by. While hunting for food or at play it constantly stops to sit upright. The shadow of a hawk or the glimpse of a coyote trotting down the slope of a near-by hill is a signal for its sudden disappearance and immediate warning whistles to its relatives and playmates.

In Looking on the Happy Autumn Fields

Ah, happy fields, at rest from fruitfulness! No careless storm of the ungentle Spring! Uptore your venturing roots, nor pierced the sting Of spiteful frost your early promises. The skies were blue above you. With caress Of gentlest beams the sun lured you to bring Your blushing blossoms forth; and from the wing Of night were shaken dews their thirst to bless. For shadows had yet but the bounteous clouds That, passing, spanned you with the arch of hope. . . . And now the jocund harvesters have blest you. Ye happy fields, that from your labors rest you.

—JAMES LANE ALLEN, from "Bibliography of James Lane Allen," by JOHN WILSON TOWNSEND.



Companions of the Trail. Sketch by Charles Kyson.

Le Cercle parfait

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

PEUT-ÊTRE, aucuns vers de Robert Browning n'ont été plus souvent cités ou plus aimés que ceux qu'il donne au musicien Abt Vogler, lorsque celui-ci atteint à l'apogée de son inspiration, qu'il a une heure de la loi sur laquelle repose toute harmonie, et qu'il sait:

"Qu'aucun bien ne sera jamais perdu! Ce qui a été, vivra comme avant," et qu'il comprend cette unité éternelle du bien:

"Sur la terre les arcs brisés; dans le ciel un cercle parfait."

A la lumière de la Science Chrétienne, cette unité de bien, le "cercle parfait," se révèle en tant que totalité de Dieu, l'unique Entendement infini, et sa réflexion croissante. A cette lumière on voit les croyances matérielles en tant que "arcs brisés," illusions, commençant par le mythe appelé matière, et changeant sans cesse, disparaissant, comme le brouillard en lambeaux. On a aussi des lueurs de ce qui est durable, de l'éternelle perfection immuable de la représentation ou ressemblance de l'Entendement infini, qui, selon la perception humaine, se manifeste la plus nettement possible par Christ-Jésus.

Dans le message qu'elle adresse à L'Eglise Mère: *Message to The Mother Church for 1902*, Mrs. Eddy écrit à la page 2: "Lorsque les églises et moi nous suivrons l'évangile de la grâce, dans le cercle de l'amour, nous nous rencontrerons de nouveau, pour ne plus jamais nous séparer." Quel bel endroit pour se réunir—"dans le cercle de l'amour"! Il faut atteindre à cette unité d'amour en suivant "l'évangile de la grâce"—c'est-à-dire, en acceptant, par la preuve ou démonstration, les bonnes nouvelles du bien dans toute leur plénitude! Selon les paroles de saint Jean: "Seules valeurs réelles sont les valeurs spirituelles," elle prouve simplement qu'elle était au nombre de ceux qui, aujourd'hui, témoignent du fait que l'humanité avance constamment vers les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne qui suit "l'évangile de la grâce, dans le cercle de l'amour." Peut-être aucunes paroles de Mrs. Eddy ne révéleront-elles son caractère plus clairement que ne le fit ce message à ses élèves. Assurément, il respire la douce magnanimité qu'elle ressentait à l'égard de tous ceux qui se méprennent sur sa mission. Il montre sa grande confiance et l'amour auquel elle aspirait pour toute l'humanité, son estime pour tout ce qui est bon et sincère dans les efforts que font les théologiens et les travailleurs dans tout champ des tentatives honnêtes des hommes.

Elle dit prophétiquement à la page 233 de son livre de *Science et Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Vous qui savez discerner la face du ciel—le signe matériel—combien plus ne devriez-vous pas discerner le signe mental, et effectuer la destruction du péché et de la maladie, en maîtrisant les pensées qui les produisent, et en comprenant l'idée spirituelle qui les corrige et les détruit."

On pourra obtenir des renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne dans cette langue en écrivant à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

The Perfect Round

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PERHAPS no lines by Robert Browning have been more widely quoted or better loved than those which he gives to Abt Vogler, when the musician attains to the climax of his inspiration, glimpses the underlying law of all harmony, and knows:

"There shall never be one lost good! What was, shall live as before," and apprehends the eternal unity of good:

"On the earth the broken arcs; in the heaven a perfect round."

In the light of Christian Science this unity of good, the "perfect round," is revealed as the allness of God, the one infinite Mind, and its perfect reflection. In this light one sees material beliefs as "broken arcs," illusions, starting from the myth called matter, and continually shifting, fading, like shreds of mist. One also glimpses the enduring, forever unalterable completeness of infinite Mind's representation or likeness, which to human perception was most clearly manifested by Christ Jesus.

In her *Message to The Mother Church for 1902*, Mrs. Eddy writes: (p. 2). "When the churches and I round the gospel of grace, in the circle of love, we shall meet again, never to part." What a glorious meeting place—"in the circle of love"! This unity in love is to be attained by rounding "the gospel of grace"—that is, by accepting, through proof or demonstration, the good tidings of good in all their fullness! In the words of John, "He that hath an ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the churches." Mrs. Eddy ever prayed that all might understand God, Spirit, as supreme; as one, because All—all-creative, all-inclusive, all-sustaining, perfect, infinite Love. In the one Mind, the sphere of reality, the sons and daughters of God, Mind's true ideas, meet and unite in blessed, inevitable co-operation and concord, joyously recognizing one another as spiritual, united, complete, all held in true and eternal oneness by the Principle of universal good.

As the student of Christian Science strives to realize that his true identity is the reflection of Spirit, he knows this to be true of all those he meets along the earthly road. This dawning understanding of man's true, spiritual selfhood, he more and more banishes from human consciousness the false material concept of personality, for himself and for others. He dispels the illusions, "the broken arcs," of such material phenomena

as a belief of health which can be broken off into beliefs of disease; a belief of wealth which can suddenly turn into dire want; of something called love that can be distorted into hate; of something called hope that, like a rainbow, may be attended by storm-clouds of despair. All these mortal discords emanate from a belief of life that can end in its very opposite, death; a belief that infinite good can be governed by and dependent upon that which by its very nature is finite and perishable, namely, matter.

Could anything prove more steady and satisfying than to emerge from such lawless paradoxes, beginning and ending in their native nothingness, matter, and to reach an understanding of the one Mind, by which we exchange the shifting phantoms of supposititious evil for the verities of eternal good? This is the practice of Christian Science. Its absolute truths the humblest students may to some degree prove for themselves in all the affairs of life; and richly precious and inspiring is each slightest sign that follows such understanding; for it proves heaven to be no remote realm, but a condition which the dear Master assured us is "at hand."

How unspeakably comforting it is to realize that we can never be separated from any real companionship; can never have any true need unsupplied; can never be withheld or withdrawn from our individual place of needed, rightful, fruitful activity in the sphere of true being, the unity and continuity of good!

When an eminent authority in the field of medicine and biology stated that "the only real world is the spiritual world, and the only real values are the spiritual values," he proved to be but one of the many who now bear testimony that humanity is steadily moving forward to meet the teachings of Christian Science, which is rounding "the gospel of grace, in the circle of love." Perhaps no words of Mrs. Eddy more clearly reveal her character than does this message to her students. Surely it breathes the sweet magnanimity she felt toward all who misunderstood her mission. It shows her high trust and yearning love for all humanity, her esteem for whatever is good and sincere in the efforts of theologians and workers in every field of honest human endeavor.

Prophetically she admonishes in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 233), "Ye who can discern the face of the sky—the sign material,—how much more should ye discern the sign mental, and compass the destruction of sin and sickness by overcoming the thoughts which produce them, and by understanding the spiritual idea which corrects and destroys them."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

On the 5th of September, 1833, I crossed the Simplon on my way to Italy. On the very day on which, fourteen years before, I had arrived poor and helpless in Copenhagen, did I set foot in this country of my longing and of my poetical happiness.

What grandeur of nature! Our heavily laden coach with its team of horses was like a fly on a gigantic block; we crept along the rocky road which, at Napoleon's command, had broken through this spine of the earth; the glass-green glaciers shone over us; it grew colder and colder; the shepherds were wrapped in cow-hides, and the inn-keepers up good fires in their stoves; it was full winter here, but in a few minutes the coach was rolling along under chestnut trees, whose long and green leaves glittered in the warm sunshine. In some of the market-places and streets gave us in miniature, a picture of the national street-life.

Lago Maggiore shone between dark-blue mountains; beautiful islets, like bouquets, floated upon the water; but it was cloudy; the skies were gray, and the sun had there evening came, all was again whiffed away; the air shone transparent and serene; and the skies seemed to float thrice as high as at home. The vines hung in long trails, as if for a feast. Never since have I seen Italy so beautiful.

The Cathedral of Milan was the first work of art I beheld in Italy. I climbed the marble-rock that art has hollowed out and formed into arches, towers, and statues, rising in the clear moonlight, and had there a view of the Alps with their glaciers, and of the whole green, fertile Lombard country. Porta Sempione, called by the people after Napoleon's name, was still in the course of erection. In La Scala were given operas and ballets and were visible and there, but the cathedral of Milan was, however, the place where the heart was elevated in devotional tranquility by listening to the beautiful church music.

I left this magnificent city in company with two countrymen; our retinue carried us through the country of the Lombards, which was as flat as our green islands at home, and as fertile and beautiful as they. The rich meadows, the beautiful weeping-willows, were new to us. The mountains we passed seemed, however, insignificant after seeing the Alps. At last we got a view of Genoa, and also of the sea, which I had not seen since I left Denmark. The Dances feel the same affection for the sea as the mountaineers feel for their mountains. From my balcony I could look out over the new, yet familiar, dark-blue, level stretch.

One picture of beauty followed another; all was new and ever memorable to me. I still see the old bridges covered with ivy, and the Capuchins and crowds of Genoese fishermen with their red caps.

The whole sea-coast with its beautiful villas, and the sea white with sailors and steamers, produced a grand effect. Later I discovered far-away bluish mountains; they were those of Corsica, the cradle of Napoleon.

At the foot of an old tower, under a large shady tree, sat three old women, with long silvery hair falling over their brown shoulders, spinning on distaffs. Huge aloes grew at the roadside. — HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, in "The Story of My Life."

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Women's Enterprises and Activities

Pâte à Chou—Cream Puff Paste

PÂTE À CHOU is the French culinary term for the special mixture known as cream puff or éclair paste, from which are made many delicate pastries of various sizes and shapes, capable of being utilized in many different ways. Literally, the translation is "cabbage paste," so called because each little mound or "chou," when ready for the oven, resembles somewhat a miniature cabbage, as the mixture is rounded in spiral outlines, like encircling leaves.

This paste is unlike any other mixture used in cookery as it is neither pastry nor cake. It is best known in the usual form of cream puffs and éclairs, but should be in more general use by the hostess who likes to serve attractive entrées in individual cases, unusual soup and salad accessories, and decorative hot or cold desserts.

The basic rule is almost invariably the same, the details varying according to the use to which the shell is to be put. The method of mixing must be followed exactly, for the proper combining of ingredients and the thorough cooking of the batter previous to its baking are what insure the peculiarly empty shell, which is later split and filled as desired. Custard, ice cream, fruit mixtures, either hot or cold, as well as unsweetened fillings, suited to serve with salads and with sugar omitted from the batter, admit a wide range of accessories to accompany the receptacles made of cream puff paste.

A standard recipe calls for one cupful each of boiling water and flour, one-half cupful of butter or a good substitute, and three unbeaten

eggs. The process is as follows: Put the butter and water in a saucepan, and as soon as it boils add the entire quantity of flour all at once. This is important. Stir vigorously until the mixture is a smooth paste and suddenly leaves the sides of the pan. This is a noticeable stage in the process and the saucepan should be at once removed from the heat. Let the mixture stand for five minutes, and then add the three unbeaten eggs, one at a time, beating the paste thoroughly after the addition of each egg. No sugar is necessary, but a little may be added if liked. The filling, if sweet, is sufficient. If an unsweetened filling is to be used, such as cheese or a savory mixture, a few grains of salt and some paprika may be added to the batter at this point.

When the eggs have been thoroughly beaten into the paste, drop it by spoonfuls on a buttered baking sheet, shaping the batter in rounds or in finger-shaped portions, having the mixture slightly higher in the center, forming a mound. Bake about half an hour, reducing the heat after the first 10 minutes. The puffs will collapse on removal from the oven unless sufficiently baked. It is a good plan to take one puff out, and if it does not fall within three or four minutes, it is a proof that all are sufficiently cooked.

Fillings
When these shells are to be used in some unusual way, as for an accessory to soup, an accompaniment to salad, or as tiny filled cakes, each in a fruited bonbon case, the size and shape vary accordingly. In any case, they may be served either hot or cold. The shells being made in advance, the only work involved at time of serving is the filling. This is preferably done at the time to prevent the filling, if hot, soaking into its crisp container.

Crushed fresh fruit, especially berries, makes an ideal filling for a dessert, with additional crushed fruit served as a sauce. Peach purée mixed with whipped cream is delicious both for filling and as an accompaniment. When ice cream is used as a filling, a spoonful of fresh or tinned fruit may be served on the same plate at the side, or as a sauce poured over the filled shell. Vanilla ice cream served with a hot chocolate sauce is well adapted to this purpose and is

usually a popular combination of flavors. No cake is necessary in this case, as the paste shell answers the same purpose. A spoonful of custard, Bavarian cream, or similar sweet, may be used as a filling with chocolate or fruit sauce, instead of ice cream. Sometimes only the lower half of the shell is used for a dessert, the filling mounded well above the surface and decorated with fresh or candied fruit, making an elaborate



Mabel Wayne, Who Has Been Described by Paul Whiteman as a Native Song Writer "Close to the American People."

sweet course. When only a half shell is used, the other half can be utilized at another time for holding a hot creamed entrée of chicken, mushrooms, fish or sweetbreads, or a small portion of lobster or chicken salad. These are appropriate for formal service.

Paste Balls
Cream puff paste, dropped from the tip of a teaspoon on a buttered baking sheet, results in little hollow balls that are used like croutons for a soup accessory; or the same mixture may be dropped into hot fat and fried a golden brown for use in the same manner. These little balls are sometimes mixed with grated cheese and used as a salad accessory. A special recipe for these is as follows, the process being the same as for shells:

One cupful of boiling water and one-half cupful each of butter, pastry flour and grated cheese; one-half teaspoonful of salt and a little pepper and paprika. When the paste leaves the side of the pan, cool slightly and stir in two unbeaten eggs, one at a time. Bake for a half hour in a moderate oven or drop into boiling fat. In either case the balls should be no larger than marbles. These small-sized shells, with cheese and seasoning omitted, are often baked and filled with a bit of tart jam or lemon-cream filling, then iced and placed in individual paper cases for use as assorted French pastry or fancy cakes.

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Mabel Wayne, Song Writer

TRADITION had it that a woman should never invade the gates of Tin Pan Alley, New York's name for her circle of professional song writers. But this fortress, one of the few remaining strongholds of masculine dominance, because unusually hospitable one bright, sunny morning, four years ago, when Mabel Wayne, pretty, full of hope, buoyant with the spirit of youth, decided the time had come to give to the world the melodies that had been playing around in her head for nearly 20 years. The public is familiar with her first offering, "Don't Wake Me Up—Let Me Dream," a lovely slow waltz. Ever since, Mabel Wayne has been producing better and better melodies. Many nations have sung her songs. Few people know that a woman is the composer of such captivating Spanish tunes as "In a Little Spanish Town" and "Ramona," or the newer "Chiquita" with its languor and dash.

"It seems," Miss Wayne related simply, "that my whole life was a preparation for that moment when I walked into the publishers' office where I submitted my first waltz to the highly critical ear of a gentleman whom I had never seen before.

Autobiographical
"I was born in New York City, and my early childhood was similar to that of any other little girl. My parents were always able to provide enough to keep us happy. I went to school, and it was only after I graduated that I began to study the piano."

Miss Wayne was such an apt pupil that she finished six years of work in three. And that is the whole extent of her musical training. "There was always music around the house. Father played the cornet and, although not a professional, he did it well. My brother played the mandolin, and even as a young tot I sang to their accompaniment. We were a jolly family, and had many good times together." Something of a wistful expression came into those golden-brown eyes.

"I don't know of the youngest who sometime in her life hasn't been stage-struck. I was no exception. My little girl friend, who lived next door, and I used to plan for the day when we could team up, she as a dancer and I as the singer and accompanist. The dream was realized. I went on the stage at 16. The urge had become so strong that I had to get out and do something about it. My friend and I organized the act and toured the Keith Circuit right up to the time everybody was singing, 'Don't Wake Me Up—Let Me Dream.' We became headliners, and have danced and sung in almost every little town in the United States, traveling many times from coast to coast.

Valuable Experiences
"But something was happening," Miss Wayne went on. "The more I played the other fellows' songs, the stronger became the feeling that I could write popular hits, too. Then, besides, I was getting just those valuable experiences every song writer should have. Those years I was gauging the public's taste; finding out what people really want. Now when I write a song I project myself once again behind the footlights. It's not a local hit that I strive for. It's the farmer, miner, housewife, and country lad whom I am trying to please. I am through with the stage

now, because I have taken all it had to offer me."

Up until the coming of "In a Little Spanish Town," the popular waltz had been a highly conventionalized, rhythmic, dreamy, legato. No one had taken liberties with its long accepted form until Mabel Wayne came forth with her second contribution, and invented the syncopated waltz. It marked the beginning of a new phase in popular musical history, for the charm of this new rhythm caught everybody's fancy, and there was a sudden fresh interest in the waltz. Tin Pan Alley clamored for Mabel Wayne to tell them how to do it. A woman had not only made the grade, but, beside, she had new ideas.

The story of "Ramona," written to popularize the picture, is somewhat different. It was written in 20 minutes while a conference was being held as to whether there was to be a "Ramona" or not. Before the meeting broke up the men were singing the song. The question had been quickly and easily settled by the talent and alertness of Miss Wayne. She was reticent about telling of another ambition, which is soon to be realized. She has purchased a large area of ground somewhere outside New York's limits, and plans to buy old, blind, lame, overworked horses putting them in this fenced-off plot giving them a caretaker and proper food, and relieving them of all toil.

An Appointment Breaks Down a Barrier

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London
THE British Civil Service opened its doors to women only after persistent pressure over many years. Yet it offers a wide field to those gifted in various ways, and the



Miss Mary E. Price, First Woman on Legal Professional Staff in British Civil Service.

recent appointment of Miss Mary E. Price as junior legal assistant in H. M. Land Registry shows a distinct step forward in overcoming prejudice in this direction.

Miss Price, with an honors degree in history at Girton College, Cambridge, has achieved the distinction of being the first woman to be recognized on the legal professional staff as a permanent officer in the British Civil Service.

Though exceedingly modest about her achievements, Miss Price has been a notably hard worker, and believes that progressive steps come only with persistent concentrated endeavor. Her career began when she took an American scholarship for a year at Bryn Mawr College, near Philadelphia. From that time Miss Price went forward. During her sojourn in the United States she did two years' social work in Boston and

ends of my fingers," says Miss Wayne. "I probably could write one every day, but I don't. It's only when a tune keeps haunting me, poking itself in wherever I am, and into whatever I do, that I write it. And maybe that's why there haven't been any 'flops' yet."

The Future

Now at 24 Mabel Wayne is full of ambitious plans for the future. She says what she has done up to the present is nothing compared to what she hopes to accomplish. She is much excited about Paul Whiteman's invitation to her to write the score for the synchronization of the movie he is doing called "The King of Jazz." It is a history of jazz. He says he has chosen her because he believes she is closer to the American people than any other native song writer. After this adventure in Hollywood she will return to New York to do a short singing and talking movie of her own songs and their connecting incidents. Then she is going to Spain, the country she has written about but never seen. Here she plans to study the lesser known folk rhythms as inspiration for her operetta which is now in preparation. She was reticent about telling of another ambition, which is soon to be realized. She has purchased a large area of ground somewhere outside New York's limits, and plans to buy old, blind, lame, overworked horses putting them in this fenced-off plot giving them a caretaker and proper food, and relieving them of all toil.

Coptic Women of Egypt Assail Drug Evil

By BEATRICE HILL OGILVIE

TRAFFIC in drugs is one of the major scourges of contemporary Egypt which Madame Regina Khayatt, the wife of Senator Habib Khayatt of Cairo, is struggling to eradicate. She belongs to the powerful Wissa family, proprietors of extensive lands in the rich Fayoum section of the Nile Delta, esteemed throughout Egypt for leadership in philanthropy and education. Since girlhood Mme. Khayatt has devoted much of her time and fortune to alleviating the condition of Egypt's poor. In this work she studied at close range the ravages of drugs and alcohol among the small landholders.



Mme. Regina Khayatt, Wife of the Distinguished Copt Senator Habib Khayatt Bey. As President of the Temperance Organization and of the Young Women's Christian Training Association, She is a Powerful Force in Social Reform.

Over and over again she helped the destitute victims of unscrupulous forgers who, as Mme. Khayatt describes it, "tempted these impoverished men with drugs or bad liquor and then took their crops or even their lands in payment."

Appalled by the extent of this practice, Mme. Khayatt, a pioneer in organizing the Egyptian feminist movement, determined to use her new freedom and power to secure legislation regulating drug dealers. As president of the Copt (or Christian) Temperance Association, she had already established an organization widely respected for religious and social welfare work. Moreover, the Wissa family had for years supported the activities of American missionaries, a service which enlisted the sympathy of American educators in her endeavor. Backed by the combined moral force of the Christian com-

munities, she launched a campaign against drugs and alcohol. Articles exposing this "twin evil" which was consuming the vitality of Egypt were contributed to the press, and reprints were distributed to every organization working for social reforms.

Made a Political Issue
While this barrage of publicity was slowly arousing public consciousness, Mme. Khayatt used her influence as a leader of society to induce men and women to assemble for discussion of ways and means to combat the drug menace. Under her patronage banquets and fêtes were held to raise funds, and when, as a matter of policy and custom, political leaders attended, they were invited to counsel upon an adequate procedure.

Finally, after prolonged agitation and publicity had forced this issue to the front of public affairs, Mme. Khayatt and her colleagues drew up a proposal that new laws against drug dealers be enacted, and presented it to the Prime Minister. Parliament took up the issue, and after swinging back and forth through the channels of legislative procedure, a new law was enacted in 1927, which decrees that drug smugglers be fined 100 Egyptian pounds (\$5000) and sentenced to prison from two to five years. Moreover, this law included a provision that drug addicts be confined to a reformatory for a period ranging from one month to three years.

"Capitalizations"
But elation over this achievement is tempered by a realization of an immense obstacle to the enforcement of any law in Egypt. Despite the fact that Egypt is supposed to be a sovereign state, the system of conventions known as the "capitalizations" which exempt foreign residents from Egyptian legal control has not yet been abolished. In other words, until this limitation is removed, the many foreigners who traffic in drugs are beyond the reach of Egyptian jurisdiction and their punishment depends upon the extent to which representatives of foreign powers choose to co-operate in making the law effective. The voice of every feminist leader of social reform has already been raised against this restriction on the execution of justice.

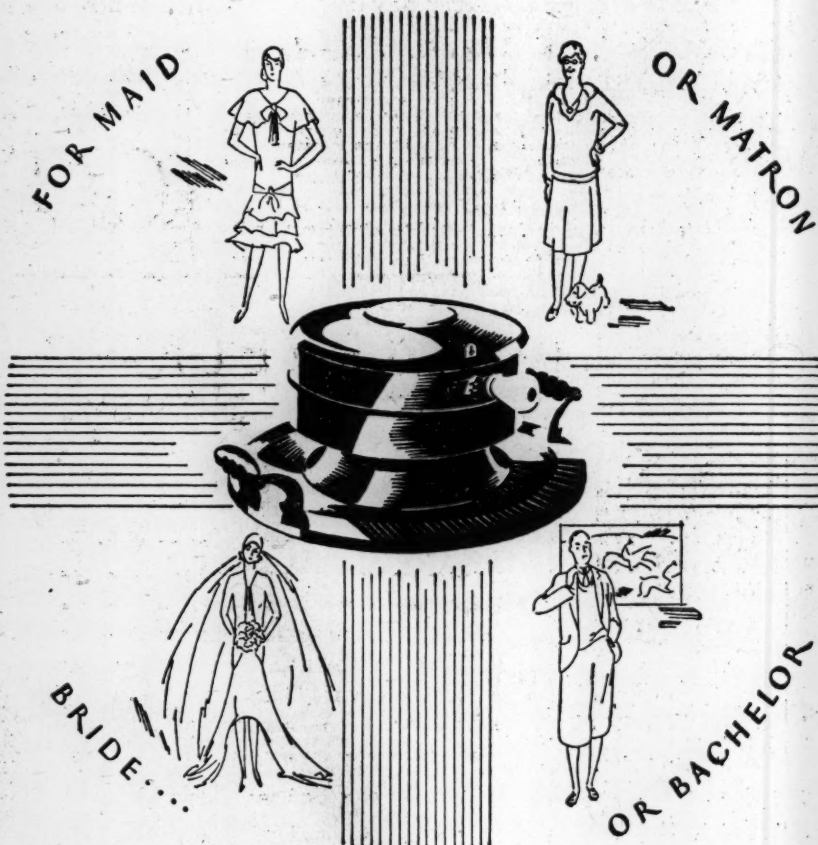
"We have scarcely started on our vast program for social betterment in Egypt," declares Mme. Khayatt. "Eventually any obstacle in the way of promoting temperance and restricting the use of drugs must be swept aside. A way will be found to prevent foreigners who engage in drug traffic from escaping the penalties prescribed under this new law. We hope to gain our end by touching the heart and imagination. Meanwhile, to advance the coming of the new day, we shall double our efforts in the crusade against alcohol and drugs."

Have YOU tried REVELATION TOOTH POWDER?

Its MERIT is amply proven by an annual 20% sales increase produced solely through word-of-mouth recommendation of satisfied users, including the dentists.

35c and 50c size sold everywhere
If not obtainable at your druggist, please send 35c in stamps and we will mail you a regular size can of Revelation.
August E. Drucker Co., 2226 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif.

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A NEW KIND OF Waffle Iron

Here's a waffle iron that has a new and welcome feature—a heat indicator that tells exactly when the iron is at the right temperature for baking perfect waffles. If the user keeps an eye on the indicator, there'll be no burned waffles or raw ones. And there's never any need of pecking inside to see if all is going well. This new heat-indicator is the one

thing that has long been needed to add the final luxury to waffle baking.

During October many Westinghouse Dealers and Electric Service Companies are featuring this new Westinghouse Waffle Iron. Ask to see it.

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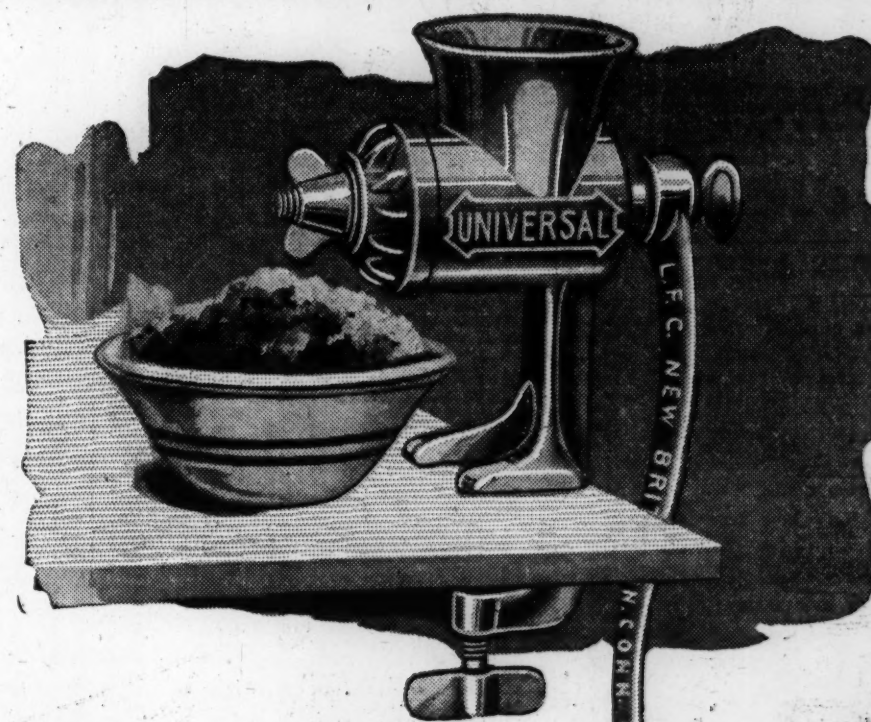
The Sign of a Westinghouse Dealer

BETWEEN THE LINES

MORE is written between the lines of our letters than we realize. In our manner of expression, in the things we leave unsaid, we clearly reveal our personality. But more plainly than either of these, the writing paper we choose speaks out for or against us. And the voice of Eaton's Highland Linen is always favorable. Eaton's is made in so varied an assortment that one can scarcely fail to find the style and size desired. It is priced so reasonably that to use it seems a delightful economy. To be sure of the quality, look for the name "Eaton's Highland Linen" stamped on the box. Eaton, Crane & Pike, Pittsfield, Mass.

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You'll like the clean, shear-like way the UNIVERSAL Chopper cuts the food, coarse, medium, fine or extra fine, as desired—without crushing or grinding. Self-sharpening blades always keen—rust-proof, easy to clean—four sizes to choose from at your nearest hardware dealer or department store—specify UNIVERSAL, the food chopper made to give you a lifetime of service.

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STOCKS RISE

BUOYANT TO
HIGHER LEVELEarly Irregularity Followed
by Steady Upward
Movement

NEW YORK (AP)—Stock prices rallied for the third successive day today, in response to a further easing of credit conditions and favorable trade reports.

A wave of selling swept over the market during the morning, carrying several of the leaders down 2 to 5 points, but buying support was quickly supplied, and the market was headed upward again by early afternoon.

Call money renewed at 6 1/2 per cent, with the supply so plentiful that the rate was dropped to 6 per cent. Time money was reported to be available at 4 1/2 per cent for all maturities, with contrasts with a rate of 3 1/2 to 5 per cent yesterday and a high of 9 to 10 1/2 per cent.

Early irregularity in the market was attributed to predictions that the Federal Reserve brokers' loan statement, to be issued after the close on Thursday, would not show the generally expected huge decrease in borrowings.

These predictions were based on the fact that the loans of some of the leading houses were down only 1 or 2 per cent below the levels of a week ago. This was offset, however, by reports that the Federal Reserve had member bank borrowings at the Federal Reserve.

Rubber shares rallied in response to reports of a 10 per cent increase in raw rubber prices, under the leadership of Goodyear, which ran up 6 points.

Closing Is Strong
Chemicals gave one of the most impressive demonstrations of group strength. Commercial Solvents jumped 2 1/2 points. Air Reduction, 4, and U. S. Industrial Alcohol, United Carbon and Columbian Carbon advanced 6 to 7 1/2 points, the first named touching a new high. Warren Bros., Eastman Kodak and National Biscuit reached new high ground.

U. S. Steel common sank 3 points to 216, and then rebounded to 221 1/2. Ludlum Steel ran up more than 10 points.

Early losses of 4 to 5 points in General Electric, Westinghouse Electric and Simmons were recovered, but international weakness was dropped out in international combustion.

Food shares, utilities and specialties displayed marked strength in the last hour. Commercial Solvents extended its gain to 31 points.

Eastman Kodak, Otis Elevator and American Bank note rose 10 to 12 while National Biscuit, United Carbon, Loose Wiles, American Telephone and Brooklyn Union Gas mounted 5 to 8 points.

The closing tone was strong. Total sales approximated 3,900,000 shares. Foreign exchanges opened barely steady, with sterling cables a shade lower at \$4.82 1/2.

Bond Prices Hold
The bond market was steady to higher in early trading today, and most of the issues which had participated in yesterday's advance were able to hold or extend their gains.

Volume continued light, but there was a better demand for high-grade securities as investors sought employment for funds in fixed-income obligations after last week's stock liquidation. The undertone on time money was easier.

Rails showed the best tone, and a number of prime mortgage issues worked higher. Utilities and Industrials also held firm, including Duquesne Lighting 4 1/2, Tennessee Electric Power and American Water Works Electric 6 1/2, and the last named gaining a point. International Mercantile Marine was one of the few weak spots, touching the low of 97 1/2 on a 1/2-point recession.

Convertible bonds were irregular. American Telephone 4 1/2 gained about 2 points on a morning high of 100, trading in most of the other share convertible bonds was rather dull, and fractional changes ruled.

United States Government securities gave further evidence of the improved tone by advancing, although dealings were small. Foreign bonds remained irregular.

New bond financing of the day included a \$2,487,000 issue of Southern Ohio Electric Company first mortgage 50-year 5 1/2, at \$100, and a \$1,000,000 issue of Dallas, Tex., due May 1, 1930, at 98, to yield 5 1/2 to 4 1/2, and a \$1,000,000 issue of Dallas Municipal Utility District (California) 5s, due 1935-7, to yield 4.85.

NEW YORK COTTON
(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York)

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HOTEL EDOUARD VII

39, Av. de l'Opéra.
Its atmosphere—one of dignity and comfort. Every room with bath and circulating ice water. Cable address: Septotel, Paris.

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A distinctive "Hotel de Famille." Rooms with bath from Frs. 80. Rooms without bath \$9 frs. Cable address: Elypalotel-Paris.

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HYDE PARK, W. 2
A UNIQUE PERIOD MANORION
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REMBRANDT ROOMS. A suite adjacent to the hotel with own lavatory entrance for Weddings, Receptions, Banquets, etc. and other social functions.
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LONDON, W. 1, ENGLAND
Under Entirely New Management
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RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON, W. C. 1, ENG.
Most central and exceptionally quiet position. Very highly recommended for business and high-class cuisine. Night porter. Hot, breakfast, bath from 8/6; with meals from 3/4 guineas weekly.
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3 Minutes from Selfridges. HIGH CLASS FAMILY & RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.
Running hot & cold water, telephones and electric fires in all bedrooms; central; quiet situation; moderate charges; lift.
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SYRACUSE, N. Y.
A hotel of prestige and distinction. 600 rooms, each outside, with bath, servitor and circulating ice water. \$3.00 up.

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Located on the very edge of this glittering section—a hotel whose quiet refinement and air of exclusive dignity is a direct contrast to gaudy scene a few blocks below.

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Just Overnight To America's Sport Center

SO near! Yet you'll find Pinehurst, N. C., a sportsman's paradise. From the moment you turn easily in bed to watch long-leaved pines nodding cheerfully outside your bedroom, pleasant fills every minute of your stay. Golf (5 famous D. J. Ross courses), polo, riding, archery and other sports in a climate that is pleasure's best friend.

For reservations at the Carolina Hotel (opens Oct. 28) or new illustrated booklet address General Office, Pinehurst, N. C.

*200-hour trip with direct connections and through Pullmans at New York or Washington.

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They who know it best, prefer Hotel Cleveland for its warm friendly hospitality, its luxurious atmosphere of a private club, its remarkable food for which it is nationally famous.

Hotel Cleveland is Cleveland's most modern hotel, and adjoins the vast new Terminal development on the Public Square.

A thousand rooms, many at \$3. Garage service. Special provisions and care for children or women traveling alone.

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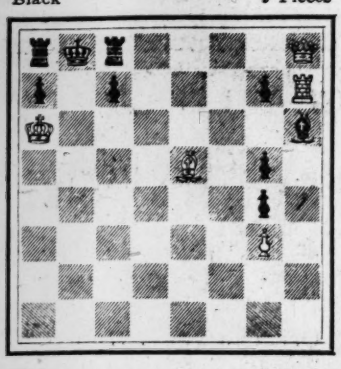
Every room is a light, outside room, with private bath, circulating ice water and electric fan.

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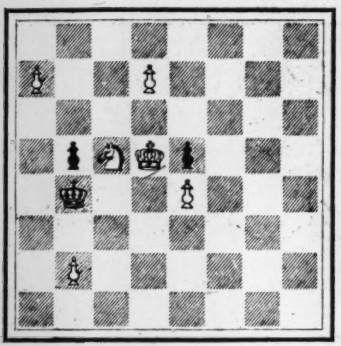
CHESSEX

by George H. Babbitt

PROBLEM NO. 1187
By W. B. Rice



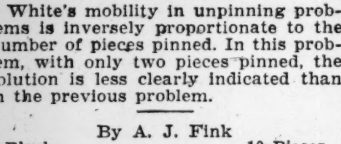
PROBLEM NO. 1188
By W. Pauly



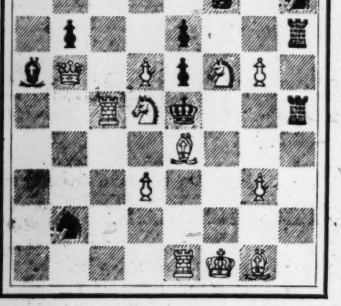
SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS
No. 1185. 1. B-R1, P-K4
No. 1186. 1. B-R1, P-K4
No. 1187. 1. B-R1, P-K4
No. 1188. 1. B-R1, P-K4

PROBLEM COMPOSITION
White's mobility in unpinning problems is inversely proportionate to the number of pieces pinned. In this problem, with only two pieces pinned, the solution is less clearly indicated than in the previous problem.

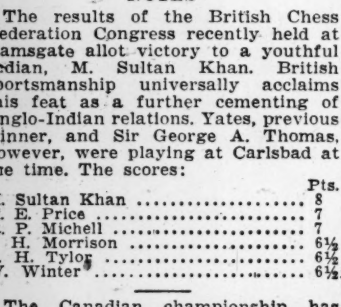
By A. J. Fink



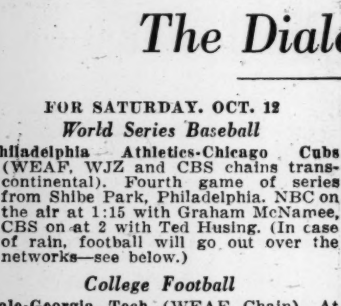
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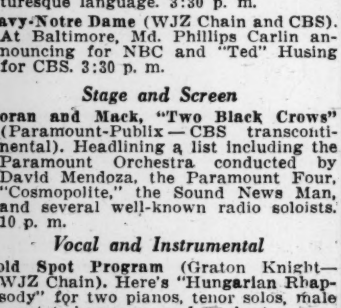
PROBLEM NO. 1190
By A. J. Fink



PROBLEM NO. 1191
By A. J. Fink



PROBLEM NO. 1192
By A. J. Fink



PROBLEM NO. 1193
By A. J. Fink



PROBLEM NO. 1194
By A. J. Fink



PROBLEM NO. 1195
By A. J. Fink



his excellent showing in the Bradley Chess tournament, George Eastman of Toronto came in second. The Boston Chess Club moved, on Oct. 1, from 28 Pemberton Square to Suite 711, Hotel Lenox, Exeter Street. Excellent and comfortable facilities are available for chess and bridge devotees.

The International Exposition at Barcelona, Spain, numbers among many tourist attractions a chess tournament. Among the entrants is Capablanca, who made his debut in international chess at San Sebastian in 1911. Miss Vera Menchik, woman world champion, is also listed. After four rounds of play the standing is as follows:

Players	W.	L.	Players	W.	L.
Tartakower	3 1/2	1 1/2	Capablanca	3 1/2	1 1/2
Monticelli	2 1/2	1 1/2	Torres	2 1/2	1 1/2
Viñes	2 1/2	1 1/2	Soler	2 1/2	1 1/2
Agullera	1 1/2	1 1/2	Font	1 1/2	1 1/2

Games from the recent Budapest tournament which Capablanca won:

Capablanca	White	Brinck	Black
1. P-K4	P-Q3	1. B-R1	P-K4
2. P-Q4	P-Q4	2. P-Q4	P-Q4
3. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	3. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
4. B-Q3	B-Q3	4. B-Q3	B-Q3
5. P-K4	P-K4	5. P-K4	P-K4
6. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	6. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
7. P-K4	P-K4	7. P-K4	P-K4
8. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	8. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
9. P-K4	P-K4	9. P-K4	P-K4
10. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	10. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
11. P-K4	P-K4	11. P-K4	P-K4
12. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	12. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
13. P-K4	P-K4	13. P-K4	P-K4
14. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	14. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
15. P-K4	P-K4	15. P-K4	P-K4
16. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	16. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
17. P-K4	P-K4	17. P-K4	P-K4
18. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	18. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
19. P-K4	P-K4	19. P-K4	P-K4
20. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	20. Kt-K3	Kt-K3

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED
Capablanca White Brinck Black

Capablanca	White	Brinck	Black
1. P-K4	P-Q3	1. B-R1	P-K4
2. P-Q4	P-Q4	2. P-Q4	P-Q4
3. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	3. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
4. B-Q3	B-Q3	4. B-Q3	B-Q3
5. P-K4	P-K4	5. P-K4	P-K4
6. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	6. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
7. P-K4	P-K4	7. P-K4	P-K4
8. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	8. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
9. P-K4	P-K4	9. P-K4	P-K4
10. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	10. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
11. P-K4	P-K4	11. P-K4	P-K4
12. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	12. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
13. P-K4	P-K4	13. P-K4	P-K4
14. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	14. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
15. P-K4	P-K4	15. P-K4	P-K4
16. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	16. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
17. P-K4	P-K4	17. P-K4	P-K4
18. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	18. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
19. P-K4	P-K4	19. P-K4	P-K4
20. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	20. Kt-K3	Kt-K3

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED
Capablanca White Brinck Black

Capablanca	White	Brinck	Black
1. P-K4	P-Q3	1. B-R1	P-K4
2. P-Q4	P-Q4	2. P-Q4	P-Q4
3. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	3. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
4. B-Q3	B-Q3	4. B-Q3	B-Q3
5. P-K4	P-K4	5. P-K4	P-K4
6. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	6. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
7. P-K4	P-K4	7. P-K4	P-K4
8. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	8. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
9. P-K4	P-K4	9. P-K4	P-K4
10. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	10. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
11. P-K4	P-K4	11. P-K4	P-K4
12. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	12. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
13. P-K4	P-K4	13. P-K4	P-K4
14. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	14. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
15. P-K4	P-K4	15. P-K4	P-K4
16. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	16. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
17. P-K4	P-K4	17. P-K4	P-K4
18. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	18. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
19. P-K4	P-K4	19. P-K4	P-K4
20. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	20. Kt-K3	Kt-K3

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED
Capablanca White Brinck Black

Capablanca	White	Brinck	Black
1. P-K4	P-Q3	1. B-R1	P-K4
2. P-Q4	P-Q4	2. P-Q4	P-Q4
3. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	3. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
4. B-Q3	B-Q3	4. B-Q3	B-Q3
5. P-K4	P-K4	5. P-K4	P-K4
6. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	6. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
7. P-K4	P-K4	7. P-K4	P-K4
8. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	8. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
9. P-K4	P-K4	9. P-K4	P-K4
10. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	10. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
11. P-K4	P-K4	11. P-K4	P-K4
12. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	12. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
13. P-K4	P-K4	13. P-K4	P-K4
14. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	14. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
15. P-K4	P-K4	15. P-K4	P-K4
16. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	16. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
17. P-K4	P-K4	17. P-K4	P-K4
18. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	18. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
19. P-K4	P-K4	19. P-K4	P-K4
20. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	20. Kt-K3	Kt-K3

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED
Capablanca White Brinck Black

Capablanca	White	Brinck	Black
1. P-K4	P-Q3	1. B-R1	P-K4
2. P-Q4	P-Q4	2. P-Q4	P-Q4
3. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	3. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
4. B-Q3	B-Q3	4. B-Q3	B-Q3
5. P-K4	P-K4	5. P-K4	P-K4
6. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	6. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
7. P-K4	P-K4	7. P-K4	P-K4
8. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	8. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
9. P-K4	P-K4	9. P-K4	P-K4
10. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	10. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
11. P-K4	P-K4	11. P-K4	P-K4
12. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	12. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
13. P-K4	P-K4	13. P-K4	P-K4
14. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	14. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
15. P-K4	P-K4	15. P-K4	P-K4
16. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	16. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
17. P-K4	P-K4	17. P-K4	P-K4
18. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	18. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
19. P-K4	P-K4	19. P-K4	P-K4
20. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	20. Kt-K3	Kt-K3

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED
Capablanca White Brinck Black

Capablanca	White	Brinck	Black
1. P-K4	P-Q3	1. B-R1	P-K4
2. P-Q4	P-Q4	2. P-Q4	P-Q4
3. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	3. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
4. B-Q3	B-Q3	4. B-Q3	B-Q3
5. P-K4	P-K4	5. P-K4	P-K4
6. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	6. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
7. P-K4	P-K4	7. P-K4	P-K4
8. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	8. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
9. P-K4	P-K4	9. P-K4	P-K4
10. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	10. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
11. P-K4	P-K4	11. P-K4	P-K4
12. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	12. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
13. P-K4	P-K4	13. P-K4	P-K4
14. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	14. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
15. P-K4	P-K4	15. P-K4	P-K4
16. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	16. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
17. P-K4	P-K4	17. P-K4	P-K4
18. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	18. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
19. P-K4	P-K4	19. P-K4	P-K4
20. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	20. Kt-K3	Kt-K3

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED
Capablanca White Brinck Black

Capablanca	White	Brinck	Black
1. P-K4	P-Q3	1. B-R1	P-K4
2. P-Q4	P-Q4	2. P-Q4	P-Q4
3. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	3. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
4. B-Q3	B-Q3	4. B-Q3	B-Q3
5. P-K4	P-K4	5. P-K4	P-K4
6. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	6. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
7. P-K4	P-K4	7. P-K4	P-K4
8. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	8. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
9. P-K4	P-K4	9. P-K4	P-K4
10. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	10. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
11. P-K4	P-K4	11. P-K4	P-K4
12. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	12. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
13. P-K4	P-K4	13. P-K4	P-K4
14. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	14. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
15. P-K4	P-K4	15. P-K4	P-K4
16. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	16. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
17. P-K4	P-K4	17. P-K4	P-K4
18. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	18. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
19. P-K4	P-K4	19. P-K4	P-K4
20. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	20. Kt-K3	Kt-K3

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"Tales Never Told" (KHQ, KOMO, KGO). Dramatizing some popular lyrics. 10 p. m.

Rhythmic Music
Phil Spitalny's Pennsylvania Orchestra (WEAF Chain transcontinental). 7 p. m.

Finance Period (Hudson-CBS). Musical program chosen by representative figure in American finance. 8:30 p. m.

Organ
Low White (WEAF Chain). 11 p. m.

Radiocasts of
Christian Science
Services

FOR SUNDAY, OCT. 13
NEW YORK—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., by WCHP, 810K-370M.

CLEVELAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., by WJAY, 620K-45M, auspices Churches of Christ, Scientist, Greater Cleveland.

JACKSONVILLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., by WJAX, 1260K-238M.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., by WCCO, 810K-370M.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. S. T., by WGN, 720K-45M, auspices Churches of Christ, Scientist, Greater Chicago.

TERRE HAUTE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., by WBOW, 1310K-229M.

ST. LOUIS—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., by KQFN, 940K-240M, auspices Churches of Christ, Scientist, Greater St. Louis.

KANSAS CITY—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., by WREN, 1120K-246M, auspices Churches of Christ, Scientist, Greater Kansas City.

DENVER—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., by KOA, 920K-326M.

SEATTLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., by KOMO, 920K-326M.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., by KPOV, 1250K-240M.

SAN FRANCISCO—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., E. S. T., by KFBI, 930K-322M.

LONG BEACH—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., by KPOX, 1250K-240M.

PASADENA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., E. S. T., by KFSN, 950K-316M.

THE "Evening in Paris" programs which were heard for some time through NBC distributing stations have just been introduced as a new series in the Columbia schedule. The first one was heard at 9:30 on Monday evening.

In the earlier series the atmosphere with which the first radiocasts were filled became dissipated with the passage of time, just as the odor of the sponsor's perfumes must eventually become attenuated. At first there was a really French feeling about the dialogue, the music and the descriptions of the scenes visited by the group of players. Before long, however, this yielded to the influence of the American members of this group and the music displayed a marked tendency to revert to "Tin Pan Alley" origins.

Whatever may be said in favor of the Americanization of Europe, the advantages of this process were not apparent in an entertainment whose raison d'être was the presentation of the distinctive charm of France. Now we shall see what the Columbia forces can do to maintain the proper atmosphere which they certainly revived quite successfully on Monday.

The usual group centering around the rather gushing "Peaches" was discovered in a picturesque Montmartre environment. They had entered a little restaurant, La Savoyarde, close beneath the Sacre Coeur, with a wonderful view of the clustered lights of Paris lying at their feet. In a few words a vivid picture of this scene was drawn. Then came an assorted medley of vocal solos as well as orchestra numbers. Among these was a new French song "Un Couvert Pour Deux" and a very old one "Quand L'Amour Refleurit."

One thing that might be changed for the better about this entertainment is the musical signature. This has a simple little tune in the French vaudeville style. It is the sort of thing that is slightly "catchy" and can be remembered after the first hearing, and for this reason its repetition is becoming a little tedious. With some remark might be made about quite a number of other melodies similarly employed.

During this program and for the following half hour the General Motors Family Party was entertaining with the help of Sousa and his Band. The contrast between the type of music provided by the veteran military band leader and that offered with the "Evening in Paris" was marked. The rousing marches and decorative cornet solos stood out with much the air of a school celebration.

D. M.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

(Continued from Page 15)

Sales in hundreds	High	Low	1:00
1 Graym ...	95	90	90
2 Gt Lakes ppd ...	90	90	90
10 Gt Atl & Pac new ...	350	350	350
11 Gt Atl & Pac rtr ...	475	475	475
2 Grocery Store Pr. 15%	150	150	150
3 Gulf Grip (11)	43%	42%	42%
4 Gulf Invst. ...	128	128	128
1 Gulf O C Pa (1 1/2)	192	182	182
19 Hal Print ...	33	33	33
1 Hudson Cany ...	215	215	215
8 Haykart Corp ...	69	69	69
8 Hires Co ...	16	16	16
1 Hudson Bay Mfg ...	47	47	47
9 Humble Oil & Refi ...	119	120	120
1 Hygrade Food ...	100	100	100
150 Illinois Pipe Line ...	300	300	300
1 Imp Oil Can new ...	37	37	37
1 Insull Oil Co ...	40	40	40
1 Insull Util Epr ...	100	100	100
1 Insurance Sec ...	26	26	26
1 Int'l Petroleum ...	13	13	13
1 Intercoat Trade ...	30	30	30
1 Intercon Petrol ...	14	14	14
1 Int'l Marine ...	20	20	20
19 Internat Pet ...	25	25	25
9 Internat Sup rtr ...	11	11	11
10 Int'l Trade ...	30	30	30
8 Inter Superw ...	76	74	74
1 Int'l Utilities B ...	17	17	17
22 Int'l Econ ...	18	18	18
1 Iron Can Copper ...	3	3	3
1 Irocca Pa Cos (1.05)	104	104	104
1 J. & J. Supp ...	24	24	24
1 KalatSup - pw db rtr	15	15	15
1 Karsad Prod Inc	15	15	15
1 Katsal Dr Trade ...	3	3	3
1 L&K P&W (2.40B)	18	18	18
4 Lank Bryant (2) ...	84	83	83
1 Lefcourt Rn (1.60)	204	204	204
2 Lefcourt Rn (3)	33	33	33
1 Lofgren Oil ...	10	10	10
1 Lorry Stores ...	62	62	62
1 Libby's ...	11	11	11
1 Lyle Tullip Cup ...	22	22	22
1 Lion Oil (2)	30	30	30
1 Louisiana L&E ...	116	116	116
3 MacMar Store ...	39	39	39
1 Macmillan ...	10	10	10
19 Marine Midland ...	74	74	74
3 Mapes Cos ...	41	41	41
1 Mayberry ...	85	85	85
5 Mason Val Mines ...	25	25	25
8 Masvin Bottling Co ...	9	9	9
1 Massey ...	10	10	10
4 Midwest rtr ...	6	6	6
1 Mead Johnson ...	21	21	21
18 Memphis Nat Gas ...	22	22	22
1 Mesal Iron ...	2	2	2
1 Mid Cont ...	10	10	10
48 Mid W Util new ...	47	47	47
10 Mo Kan Rn Pipe ...	34	34	34
1 Mon ...	10	10	10
2 Monark at rtr ...	10	10	10
1 Mount Gulf Oil ...	10	10	10
1 Mount ...	10	10	10
1 Nat Amer Co ...	18	18	18
8 Natl Aviation ...	35	35	35
14 Natl ...	10	10	10
1 Natl Fuel&Gas ...	3	3	3
1 Natl Pub Serv B ...	60	60	60
1 Natl ...	10	10	10
170 Natl (2)	8	8	8
4 Nauhlem Pharm ...	216	21	21
2 Net ...	10	10	10
1 Neisner Br P (7)	40	40	40
2 Nevada Cal El ...	16	16	16
12 Newbury (1)	11	11	11
95 New Bradford (2)	22	22	22
12 NewEngPow (2)	17	17	17
1 New ...	10	10	10
6 NIT&T (8)	60	60	60
1 NewHavCo (1.16)	49	49	49
1 NewM&A Rn ...	10	10	10
24 Newmt Min (4A)	10	10	10

England

BRIGHTON AND HOVE
(Continued)

*Tomorrow
may be Rainday*

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(Continued)

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.



Who: EDVARD GRIEG.

Where: Norway.

When: Nineteenth to twentieth centuries.

Why famous: A Norwegian composer, often referred to as the "Chopin of the North." He was born in Bergen, where his father was English consul; his mother, on the other hand, sprang from a pure Norwegian stock in which there had run a musical vein which was early manifest in the youthful Grieg. From his mother, too, he learned his first lessons on the piano; by dint of her encouragement, he produced at the age of 9 his first composition, "Variations on a German Melody." It was not long before people got to know of the unusually musical child; Ole Bull, the violinist, secured his admission to the Conservatorium at Leipzig. While in that German city Grieg was influenced by the romantic strain which showed itself in the works of Schumann and of Mendelssohn; but later in Copenhagen he studied under two masters whose names were staunchly Scandinavian. Ever after that Grieg clung to his Scandinavian traditions, so generally evidenced in his Peer Gynt suite, in the simple folk songs or in the now somewhat hackneyed Norwegian Bridal Procession.

In part through the influence of Grieg, there developed a mighty renaissance of Norwegian national music. The master himself established at Copenhagen a society which presented the works of young Norwegian composers. Through Grieg he made the acquaintance of Liszt, though he visited London more than once to play at Philharmonic concerts, he lived at Christiania. He was privileged to work without worry or interruption because of the generous act of the Norwegian Storting in granting him a pension. The man as manifest in his musical works was, then, essentially and emphatically Norwegian. Yet, in spite of his reaction against those early romantic influences, he combined with his northern color and vigor a suggestion of the picturesque. In many of his works one notices an exquisite lyrical feeling.

In Lighter Vein
Tactless
Customer: "I want to see the cheapest dress you have."
Clerk: "Something a little better than you're wearing?"—University of Southern California Wampus.

Not Fair Means
An attorney recently received an amusing, if cynical, letter from an educated Indian client, who desired him to collect a debt.
After two pages of meticulously correct English, the letter concluded: "If you cannot collect the debt by fair means, try legal proceedings."—Montreal Star.

Shipwrecked Watcher: "Believe me, I'm going to take it easy today—I'll look only two miles instead of ten."

A Time Limit
The student reporter had just submitted his editorial for the day to the editor. Leaving the editorial room, he began to reflect upon what he had written and decided to go back to change something in it.
"I have a few corrections to make on the editorial that I submitted," he told the editor.
The editor reached into the wastebasket and pulled out the editorial. "All right, but make it snappy; the wastebaskets will be emptied in five minutes."—Green Goat.

The Explanation
One evening a young mother heard a great deal of noise coming from the dining room where her three small children, ranging from four to nine years of age, were evidently having a very happy time. She went to the door and asked what it was all about, and was told that the children were playing radio. She paused for a moment before attempting to quiet the racket, when the youngest little boy gave out an unusually loud shriek, when she turned to the older sister and said, "Yes, but why is Junior screaming?"
The girl replied, "Oh, he's static!"

A Quotation for Today

THE preference of a life of inactivity to one of action is an error, for happiness consists in action.—ARISTOTLE

Odds and Ends

Army Food Bill

The food bill for the United States Army during the World War was \$878,064,452.28.

German Matches

Approximately 70 per cent of the German match trade is controlled by Swedish interests.

An Annual Crop

Spanish moss which festoons the oak trees in New Orleans city parks is sold each year to mattress manufacturers.

On Viewing Motion Pictures

The ideal location from which to view motion pictures is from a seat in line with the center of the screen and far enough back so that one doesn't have to look up.

The R-101

The R-101, Britain's new airship, has accommodations for 100 passengers and a crew of 40. It has a dining room capable of seating 50 persons at a time.

Paper and Cornstalks

Making paper from cornstalks isn't a new idea; as long ago as 1802 a patent was granted to John Harkins and Burges Allison, two Jerseymen, to make paper from corn husks.

Airplane Production

According to the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, the number of commercial planes manufactured in the first six months of this year was 80 per cent of the entire production of 1928.

The Children's Corner

No-I-Won't Barbara

BARBARA'S aunt heard Barbara say: "I'm wide awake—and you won't dress me, Mother."
"Oh, yes, I will, darling, directly I've brushed your hair."
"I want to go and kiss Auntie—and you won't let me."
"Oh, yes, I will, darling, directly I've washed your face."
Presently the family was seated at the breakfast table, and again came

"Quack-quack," which is "thank you" in duck language.
Her mother and her aunt put on their hats, taking no notice of her, as she sat on the stairs, nursing her doll upside down. Presently Barbara's feelings began to bubble until they boiled right over.
"You won't take me to the park!" she cried.
"No, we won't, Barbara!" they agreed.

Barbara could scarcely believe it when they actually started down the stairs without her and she heard the front door close behind them. Then she ran into Mother's bedroom and looked out of the window. There were Mother and Auntie waiting at the corner for the bus.
"They won't take me, they won't," she wailed, and it seemed as if the sparrows chirped out, "Won't—won't—won't," and the clock ticked, "Won't—won't—won't!"

Have you seen a bright gleam of sunshine break through a dark little cloud? Well, a sunshiny thought popped into the room just like that. Bump, bump went a chair as she dragged it to the cupboard where her hat was hanging, and pitter-patter went her feet down the stairs. She tugged at the latch of the front door, opened it, and ran as hard as ever she could to the corner.

"Oh Mother!" she said, "I know you will take me to the park if I'm good."
Mother and Auntie answered in chorus, "Yes, we will!"
"Will is much nicer than won't, isn't it?" said Barbara.

Barbara's cry: "I want my break'us—and you won't give me my break'us!"
"Oh, yes, I will," began Mother, but Auntie interrupted:
"Let me attend to Barbara," she said.
"I want my break'us—and you won't butter my toast!" cried Barbara.
"No, I won't," repeated Auntie, just as loudly.

Whenever Barbara said "You won't," Auntie agreed with her, and, you see, she had said "won't" so often she couldn't seem to stop herself.
At lunch time she had to eat potatoes without nice roast lamb, and pudding without sugar, because she said, "You won't cut my meat," and "You won't pass the sugar," and Auntie said, "No, I won't, Barbara," just as decidedly.

Now Barbara knew that her mother and aunt were going to the park that afternoon, and she dearly loved the park. First they would ride in the bus, and then she would feed the ducks, and the ducks would say,

Barbara Ran into Mother's Bedroom and Looked Out of the Window.

Each of the Pictures Represents an Occupation in Which a Woman Might Engage.

By RADIO I WAIT TO HEAR A BIG EVENT THAT COMES EACH YEAR.

SOME 'ROOTER' FRIENDS WHO LINGER NIGHT, ENJOY THE BROADCAST SAME AS I.

BUT WHAT, YOU ASK, DOES ALL THIS MEAN? AN ANSWER IN THESE LINES IS SEEN.

LOOK CLOSELY; THIS RHYME TELLS YOU WHAT LURES US TO THIS RECEIVING SPOT.

I Record only the Sunny Hours



The Iceman

Ossining, N. Y.
ONE very hot day the writer, while sitting at an open window, heard her little boy calling out, "I want a piece of ice—not even a 'please,' but just 'I want a piece of ice.'"

On looking out of the window she saw the iceman chop off a piece of ice, come across the street, up a flight of stone steps, then up to the porch and hand the child the ice.

The writer thought much about the man, who, although he was busy all day trudging up and down steps with heavy pieces of ice, would take extra steps just to hand a child a piece of ice.

When the opportunity presented itself she spoke to the man about it and he answered, "Why, I love children so much that I am always happy to do something for them." Certainly love is the remedy for lagging, heavy steps.

Co-operation in Akron

AKRON, O.
BROTHERLY love has been well demonstrated by three business firms here.

One department store was approached in regard to a set of living room furniture to be purchased as reasonably as possible for use in a home for elderly women. The buyer expected to pay for it herself, but the manager found a good, comfortable set, slightly used and soiled, which he offered to clean and brighten up and give free.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Communism and the Textile Trade

THE real issue in the southern textile industry is not Communism, but low pay and long hours. Communism, where it exists, is only a by-product. Though public interest at present may center around the trials growing out of shootings and riots in Gastonia—which the Communist National Textile Workers' Union figured—this is only a minor part of the problem as a whole. The southern textile workers appear to be dissatisfied with their condition, and until this dissatisfaction is allayed the mill hands are likely to seize various weapons which come to hand—even the desperate and deceptive weapon of Communism.

Anyone who visited Gastonia at the height of the recent strike there remembers the almost pathetic ignorance of the workers as to the ulterior purpose of the National Textile Union which they had joined. One union was very much like another to them. This one had a sonorous name. It had been the tradition for decades in southern industry to look askance at all unions, and this view was shared not only by employers but, it is safe to say, by a majority of the employed.

It might be argued that the workers of Gastonia should have investigated the union in which they pledged their economic fate. But how could a majority of them, flocking in families to the mills before dawn, and returning home again after dark, know that it was the United Textile Workers of America—affiliated with the conservative American Federation of Labor—which offered them truly national help, and not the fictitious "National" union, national only in name? Men who work sixty hours a week and receive only \$12 or \$15 do not buy textbooks on industrial relations.

Into this atmosphere of dissatisfaction the Communists introduced themselves, and the workers in Gastonia lumped all unions as one and accepted the outside leadership, with results disastrous to themselves. The Gastonia strike has utterly failed. In other parts of the South, however, the Federation of Labor union is now undertaking to foster the program of collective bargaining which statesmen and Presidents, including Mr. Hoover, have endorsed.

In some of the recent attacks on the communistic leadership in Gastonia there appears to be an effort to sidetrack this movement and to tar all labor leaders in the South with the same brush. Under an anti-Communist slogan, other individuals are apparently attempting to divert attention from the real issue in the southern textile unrest, which is low wages and long hours. It cannot be too strongly urged that the problem is not one of Communism, or anti-Communism; it is rather whether human beings, who may be young boys and girls, shall labor from sunup to sundown, for mere pittance.

This problem cannot be downed by shouting "Radicalism." It is not radicalism to demand an American standard of living. No reasonable man thinks it is, and the reported statement of Governor Gardner of North Carolina, in favor of higher wages throughout the textile industry, shows the view that practical public men in the South are taking. As for Communism—it will never make headway in the United States for a very simple reason. Communism cannot abide prosperity, and the United States is prosperous. One taste of high wages in Gastonia, or elsewhere, will end Communism.

The Case of Friday Street

TIME was when the beauty of a secluded hamlet or lonely lake or overhanging mountain crag was left to poets to discover and to enshrine in verse, later to be visited by pilgrims treading reverently in the footsteps of genius. Today every busy city man who feels inclined that way can be his own discoverer of nature's beauties, with the result that the desire to preserve the more picturesque parts of the countryside from inconsiderate or profit-seeking despoilers is growing in proportion to the knowledge and love town dwellers are gaining of rural delights.

In England, in particular, the movement to keep certain well-known "beauty spots" from the encroachment of the builder has won wide publicity following the recent attempt of a number of influential London papers to mobilize public opinion for the preservation of Friday Street, a beautiful hamlet in Surrey, about thirty miles from London, consisting of an inn and a few cottages, which, it is generally conceded, is one of the most typical examples of English rural beauty.

The agitation for preserving Friday Street is, however, perhaps interesting chiefly because it impinges on the larger problem of the distribution of the population of the London area. The necessity, indeed, of keeping the expansion of London within the limits of a well-defined policy of town planning and development has become apparent lately owing to the extraordinarily rapid growth of industry in the south of England, and particularly in the neighborhood of London, where, according to the recently issued report of the British Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops, the number of factories has increased during the last eight years by 3000, and the number of factory workers in one South London district alone has grown within the last five years from 60,000 to 150,000.

Proposals for a regional town planning scheme

for London have lately been prepared for the consideration of the appropriate Government departments, and one of these, it is interesting to note, contemplates the development of a "green girdle or chain of open spaces" around London, and the preservation of woodlands and other picturesque pieces of landscape as permanent recreation grounds for the people.

The present campaign for keeping Friday Street unspoiled will surely strengthen the hands of those who would like to see the speedy enactment of the regional town planning scheme.

The Statesman, the Man

IT IS a saving grace in international relationships that whenever a statesman leaves his own country and travels on an official mission to another, the heat and dust of internal political strife are left far behind, and nation speaks to nation.

Thus Ramsay MacDonald has been careful to point out during his public appearances in the United States that he represents not one particular group in Great Britain, but the whole people, and it is well known that his chief political opponent, Stanley Baldwin, agrees in all the sanguine aims which prompted the visit. People in the United States have been happy to receive the British Prime Minister as the representative of a united Britain, and are conducting the welcome above the scuffle of politics. The American President, on this occasion too, speaks for a united constituency.

Recognizing, then, that their Prime Minister is more than the leader of the Labor Party, British people of other political faiths may be gratefully appreciative of those qualities of life-long idealism which have prompted Ramsay MacDonald to put his mission in the United States on such a high moral elevation.

Standing in the aldermanic chamber of New York City Hall—scene of so many political embroilments of the less savory kind—Ramsay MacDonald was Scotsman and seer enough to say:

Looking forward into the future we must be inspired by a new faith of fraternity, with a new courage to follow large and stirring moral aims, and supplement all our material achievements by things that belong to the spiritual excellencies of the peoples of the world.

Then, coming close to the hearts of his hearers, "emboldened by their kindness," the Prime Minister continued:

Your skyscrapers can soar high, your millions can mount up to untold numbers, your prosperity may go on by leaps and bounds, but America, most precious of all your possessions, is your own soul. I come here not to advance material interest, but to pledge ourselves; pledge ourselves that our two flags, wherever the work of God is to be done in this world, will be flying side by side, straining our ears to listen to the divine call, ambitious of nothing, competitive in nothing, except which is to be the first of us to obey.

As these words swelled through the aldermanic chamber, and over the invisible waves of the air to all parts of the world, few could resist their inspiring appeal. Ramsay MacDonald had found his way into the heart of America. He had not been afraid to strip away the materialistic shell which so often seems to obscure America in a commercial age, and to see the real America, consecrated, as its citizens love to think, to a lofty ideal.

His were not careless words of oratory, as all who remember a career devoted above all to an ideal will believe. Ramsay MacDonald has tried his ideals in the fire of suffering, and they have come out whole. All are not prepared to go so far. Some do not agree with the ideals. But no one can question his sincerity, or obscure the value of his moral elevation in men's struggle toward that splendid ideal—peace on earth and good will toward men.

Chicago's Newest Oldest House

THE oldest house in Chicago has been torn down with disturbing frequency this year.

The razing of one old structure naturally passes the title on to another, but now has come a time when no certain heir apparent is in sight. However, this inconsequential perplexity doubtless is only of the moment. Obviously what the city needs is a bronze tablet, "This is our oldest house," which can be hung on one dilapidated domicile, and when it is wrecked, conveniently taken down and tacked up on the next most ancient. A perambulating memorial just now would be very serviceable.

Chicago lost its last evidence of antiquity, remarks Miss Caroline McIlvaine, one of the city's historical authorities, when another relic of its first decade as a city disappeared last month. It was not ninety years old. A lot of old houses are left, it is true, but still there does not seem to be anything really outstanding in the way of most venerable mansions. Quite a few small towns in the middle West could make a better showing of antiques than that. Many New England edifices could pass Chicago in age and throw in an extra 100 or 200 years to boot.

Some day the local historians may figure out the Chicago situation. But if the discovery of primacy is ever made, the historians may take a little lesson from experience. They may refrain from giving their legend the usual touch of finality, and simply make their metal letters read: "Our newest oldest house."

Dr. Stresemann's Successor

THE appointment by the German Chancellor of Dr. Julius Curtius, member of the German People's Party—the party of which Dr. Gustav Stresemann was leader—and Minister of Economics in the present Cabinet, as Minister of Foreign Affairs is naturally welcomed in German political circles which supported Dr. Stresemann's policy. Dr. Curtius is a staunch advocate of his predecessor's political ideas. He worked with him in closest contact at The Hague and is thoroughly acquainted with the complicated ins and outs of the reparation problem.

Germany's chief task now is to help carry out the Young plan, for which Dr. Stresemann paved the way. All his successor has to do is to follow the path mapped out. There is no better man than Dr. Curtius to do this. Since he believes in authority for the Foreign Minister, he is not likely to let outside influences disturb him in his work.

Dr. Curtius, it is believed, will only temporarily hold office. A new Foreign Minister will be ap-

pointed, probably in November. A fundamental change in the Cabinet may take place as soon as the Young plan is ratified and the Government settles down to revise the financial administration of the Reich. In view of this coming financial reorganization, the Right wing of the German People's Party, representing the heavy industries, already is advocating a shift of the whole party to the Right and close co-operation with the Nationalists.

Dr. Stresemann had succeeded in preventing such a weakening of the central group of parties, consisting primarily of the German People's Party, the Roman Catholics, the Democrats and the Bavarian People's Party. Everything, it is believed, should be done to prevent this happening now. The co-operation of that section of the Conservative bourgeoisie and of industry represented by the German People's Party with the liberal parties and the Social Democrats is still regarded as most necessary for the German Republic's stability.

Dad Takes Down the Screens

THIS is the season of the year when the gentle pastime of taking down the screens engages the attention of that man of all work, known as Dad.

It should be quickly noted, however, that the larger part of this indoor sport is a thing of speculation rather than actual performance. For some days Mother has been suggesting that danger of invasion from flies has now departed, along with the summer foliage, and that Saturday afternoon would be an excellent time for Dad to don his overalls and transfer the screens from windows to basement. Dad sighs, with eyes focused upon the golfing green.

Saturday afternoon arrives. Dad confesses he can think of no adequate reason for delay, so determines to do the job speedily and then scurry off to the fairway. He supplies himself with a blunt screw driver, but finds that the screens have stuck so tightly that they need some expert prying. Finally the screens are all down, and most of the grime and dust is transferred to the amateur mechanic's face and hands.

Dad gathers a handful of screens, and starts to negotiate the back stairs. One screen misses the turning, and encourages the others to skid. All clatter down upon the stairs, but the handy man grasps the bannister and emerges triumphant. It is too late to play golf, but the screens are in safe hiding until next year.

When Composers Come Home

AMERICAN composers who have been practicing their craft in Europe the last summer, or the last year, may be expected to return home, now that the music season is opening; not all of them, by any means, but many. For in France, Germany and Italy, to mention typical countries, numbers of American men, and a few American women also, are writing symphonies, quartets, piano pieces, songs and other works, with a view to having them performed there first, but brought out ultimately in the United States. They have gone, to begin with, to learn from European masters the technique of composition, and they have gone again to find surroundings favorable to harmonic and contrapuntal thinking. At last, portfolio under arm, they stand on the doorstep of an orchestral director or a chamber-music leader in New York, San Francisco or some city between, asking consideration for their manuscript, or mayhap their published score.

The unknown among them can address themselves to the solicitation more confidently than they could a few years ago, before Howard Hanson at the Eastman School of Music, in Rochester, N. Y., began championing the cause of the American composer. Those who are known need only open out the book and display the notes, to be assured that, far from asking a favor, they are bestowing a compliment. But obscure or famous, they all re-enter their country more or less as importers. The wares which they exhibit so hopefully will have to be regarded, after all, as something else than a native product. The tone poem written and originally produced in Paris can hardly help possessing certain French traits, while the trio composed in Berlin and played there, the ink fresh on the paper, must needs disclose a trace or two of German influence.

New names will soon be spelled out in the program books and leaflets of concert organizations. Old names, if plans have come through as projected a year ago, should include at least two: John Powell and Percy Grainger. Men like them cannot but add to the wealth of existing music, since they have never spent time in vain scribbling. And yet, question arises whether the staves they have been filling during their European sojourn will be an expression truly American or one of mixed national qualities; question whether Carl Ruggles and Henry Cowell, for example, the one writing in New England and the other in California, will not be the more authentic spokesmen of their Nation, strange and wayward though their talents may seem to many. For composers of homespun habit may, in the end, be those whose reputations travel the farthest.

Editorial Notes

School authorities of Albany, N. Y., are going to make the schoolrooms in the lowest grades resemble homes in an attempt to bring the home atmosphere into the schools. Perhaps they are also hoping to get a little more of the school atmosphere into the homes.

Those who affect dissatisfaction with international conferences and claim that they effect but little should bear in mind that the very willingness to meet in friendly council is an improvement over the old haste to meet on the battlefield.

Judging from some of the college football schedules of intersectional games this fall, there are other ways in which a young man can see the country than by joining the marines.

We suspect that the Senate's opposition to the flexible tariff has been caused to a large extent by the inflexibility of certain of the Senate's high tariff advocates.

Hearts and Hosses

WE WERE sitting one cool October day in a patch of sunlight in the stable of my friend, Harvest Hunniwell. It was chilly outside where, in the scintillating atmosphere of a northern Maine autumn, the sere leaves of the maples, that had worn such bonny scarlet jackets but a week before, were floating down to the ground. It was good to be alive that singing day, and it was doubly good to sit in the warm rays of the sunbeam where the little motes danced, breathing the fragrance of hay from mountain meadows, and to pass the time in peaceful country converse with my friend, Harvest, who, enthroned in a dilapidated wheelbarrow, was mending an old halter.

The conversation rambled hither and yon like a boy afield on a summer afternoon, veering from the price of cordwood to the snow that had capped Mt. Bigelow in the night. It was autumn, and our thoughts were upon the coming winter that lay just beyond the mountain range ready to march its ice-clad battalions down the Carrabassett Valley.

To the citizens of Kingtown the approach of winter is signified by great activity, for Kingtown is a lumber town, and it is when the snow comes and fills in among the fallen trees of the woods, covering the rocks and leveling the depressions, packing down into a firm road, that the hardy men of the village and their plump, shaggy horses venture into the silent forest to reap the annual harvest.

From before Christmas until the first week of March one meets them on the roads, great, round-rumped, arch-necked horses with harnesses trimmed with brass and pendent plumes of scarlet hair, drawing the heavy sledges of rock maple, birch, beech and poplar to the mills, from which they emerge in bags of spoils for the spinning mills of the Connecticut Valley, cartons of polished broom handles, toys for the children, and the thousand and one wooden utensils and novelties which man has invented for his convenience and pleasure.

Beside the horses stalk the teamsters, rugged yeomen in leather jerkins, or frocks of green or scarlet plaid with black, with moccasined feet, and furred headgear, from which emerge red aquiline noses and frost-rimed beards. There is something about them that strikes a deep chord in the heartstrings, for they are so picturesque, so "fairly American" in their dress, and speech, and manner. With the sight of them the mechanical age drops out of sight, and one plunges back to the days of the ax, the log cabin and the forest clearing, of puncheon boards and lath-strings, and self-reliance.

So during the latter part of October the woodchoppers grind their axes, pack up great stores of flour and sugar, and salt pork, and disappear down the forest trails, where the partridge berries gleam amid the reindeer moss. From then until the bountiful dinner of a New England Thanksgiving Day is a happy memory of the past, the teamsters are busy with their gear, waiting for the big snows, to enable them to haul in the fruit of the ringing axes. Harnesses are mended and oiled, sledges repaired, and from dawn to dusk the smithy shop resounds with the clang of steel on steel, and the roar of the forge as the bellows draft the fire, and horses are shod, sledge runners beaten smooth and true, and heavy chains welded link on link.

At last the halter was mended and Harvest settled comfortably back against the front board of the wheelbarrow. Picking up a length of straw, he fell to sucking it sweet-noodly.

"Had a talk with that city feller who's workin' up to the big mill; you know, the efficiency engineer who's showing them how to save money by cutting out waste of time and material, an' changing things around." His tone was dry, and I could tell that he did not altogether see eye to eye with the "city feller."

"Met him at the post office yestiddy evenin'. I'd been up on the Little Minister road for a load of gravel from the big pit thar, an' I had my best team, Dan and Dinah, the big black ones. When I came out of the office with the letters he was standin' lookin' at the team.

"That's a fine pair of hosses, Mr. Hunniwell," he says. "They are a good pair, even if I do say it, an' it made me feel kinda good around the heart to the city boy for admirin' them."

"But," says he, "you won't see hosses like that outside a picture book in less'n ten years."

"I looked at him kinda hostilelike, for I was raised up among hosses, an' I'm half brother to them. I jest looked at him steady, and said nothing, waiting for him to explain himself."

"Tradars," says he, "tractors will do it, put 'em clean off the map. Why they haul ten times the load, and they don't call for expensive feedin', and they don't take any care. No groomin', feedin', nor waterin', and no stiff harnesses to buckle with half-frozen fingers, an' no bits to warm up in a bucket of hot water on a zero mornin'."

"It was a displasin' conversation to me, except for one point, where he mentioned warmin' the bits in hot water. Then I saw he really was an efficiency expert in spite of his airyish city ways, for he knew better'n to put a cold bit in a hoss's mouth when the mercury was down."

"He went on for quite some time about the efficiency of tractors, explainin' the fine points of their economy, an' all o' that. I leant up agin the off rear wheel pretendin' to listen, but I was thinkin' different thoughts. I've been up to Jerusalem Plantation and seen the newfangled tractor log haulers those New York City folks are usin' to bring the logs into the ply-wood factory."

"I rode on one once—an' once for all. A slam-bangin', evil-smellin' iron thing as cantankerous as a broncho and as friendly as a runaway dynamo. It went whamin' down the slopes of Mt. Bigelow like an express engine off the tracks, haulin' two big sledge loads of logs as though they were children's toys on a piece of string. I sat by the driver, he all splashed to the eyes with oil and such like, me hangin' on like sixty figgerin' how if I got shucked I could aim myself at a nice soft snowdrift, my ears spittin' with the drum fire of the engine, an' my throat raw with burnt gasoline."

"And I thought of Dan and Dinah. I raised them up from colts, as you know, little black critters with legs like a gi-raffe and the pinkest tongues you ever saw when they lapped the sugar from my hand. Fifteen year now, colts and hoss, they an' me have been haulin' logs in winter-time on these Kingtown hills. I set on the sledge, my hands jest holdin' the reins out-a habit, for that team don't need drivin'. Steady, an' patient, an' sensible they plow breast deep in new snow, an' rest on the upgrades, and on the steep ram-downs they races along before the load like a pair of Kentucky blue-grass mares."

"When I load up they hang their heads and relax all over, breathin' deep to get their strength, but when I get the last log on they snap right up, every muscle taut as steel an' their eyes as bright as diamond points. They settle their necks snug into the collars, and we're off agin, steady, an' sure, an' peaceful, with the smell of pine, an' spruce, an' hemlock, an' sweet, clean hosses in the frosty air, and that heart-warmin' feeling of sympathy that comes between man and hoss."

"When the city boy had done I smiled kindly, for he's a likable, enthusiastic feller, an' I asked him how his wife was, an' he says fine, an' we talked of the weather awhile, and then I turned to go. I climbed into the wagon an' took up the lines, an' Dan he looked at Dinah, and Dinah she looked at Dan, an' they both turned their heads inward an' looked down the pole at me and kinda sneeked a little, an' then they walks off kinda slow like."

"That city feller had plunk tickled them with his airyish ways. But—they knew me; yissah, they knew me. "For as long as Dan and Dinah can lift a hoof, an' as long as I can hold a rein, we stick, an' stick closer'n bark to a birch!"

C. G. W.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

NEW motoring rules have been issued for this country, and one of the principal provisions is that all traffic on the national roads is to be given right of way. These "routes nationales" appear on maps as thick red lines and are marked "N. 6" or "N. 27" as the case may be, indicating the route nationale number six, or twenty-seven. Guidebooks explain these numbers, and motoring here is much facilitated by choosing your route and following it according to the road numbers, which appear also on the kilometer stations. Anyone, therefore, on a route nationale does not need to bother about cross traffic from a branch road. The new regulations are also stricter about brakes and headlights, and call for all bicycles to be equipped shortly with rear lights.

L'Illustration has published another supplement of modern French verse, and in this number the fact is recalled that it was Gustave Kahn who "originated free verse in France about the year 1880." There is, however, judging from this issue, little "vers libre" written today in comparison with more classic forms. A small example, nevertheless, occurs among the poems of a gentle writer of lighter vein, Tristan Klingsor, which runs:

L'épine est en fleur;
Quel est donc cet oiseau qui chante ainsi là-bas
Dans le bois;
L'épine est en fleur;
Quel est donc cet oiseau qui chante dans mon cœur?
The thorn is in flower;
What is then this bird which is thus singing down there
In the wood;
The thorn is in flower;
What is then this bird which sings in my heart?

Archibald has been to Paris. This was learned from his friend, Byers Fletcher, because Archibald would never have thought of bringing himself in any way before public attention. Nevertheless, it is possible that the extraordinary happenings which overtook Archibald in a motor tour on the Continent may all be fully revealed to the readers of the Monitor. We understand this to be the case, for Mr. Fletcher agrees that what happened to Archibald is far too unusual to remain unknown—which, undoubtedly, Archibald in his own heart would much prefer. If you want to be let in the secret, watch carefully the right-hand corner of the Editorial Page of the Monitor for one or more stories about this English hero signed modestly "B. F."

Flower beds in the parks of Paris are islands of color in smooth green seas of lawn. A feature this year has been the mixture of high and low plant or flower, and the wide range of geraniums. The beds are often set out in a single mass of one tone, and then time and time again this oval of scarlet will be broken by a handful of grasses growing here and there among the geranium, or a few silver-leaved gum trees, or caladium. The same idea was also used with other flowers. For example, gladioli were interspersed among a low bed of plants with green leaves, or cannas of bright red were stepped out among a mass of purple flowers. Of all seen, perhaps that bed with the wild grasses and geranium was the most unusual.

The University of Paris is the largest in Europe, according to a statement issued by Comité d'Action Economique et Douanière. The proportion of foreign students must also be easily the largest on this Continent, for at the last census reported by this body there were 14,700 foreign students among the total enrollment of 26,100. Scholarships are granted to more than 1000 foreign students. The character of this ancient seat of learning has, of course, always been conspicuously international ever

since the Middle Ages, when different countries erected colleges here for students at the university. It was then that the common tongue was Latin, from which the nomenclature, "Latin Quarter," has arisen for the district about the Sorbonne.

It sounds perfectly delightful. An opera has been written by Jacques Ibert called "Le Roi d'Yvetot." It has for its central figure a man

Little known in history,
Who rose late and went to bed early,
Sleeping quite well without glory.

Yvetot is a manufacturing town near Rouen which once—from the fourteenth to the sixteenth centuries—had among its inhabitants certain who were possessors of what was known as "franc-alieu," that is, they were exempted from servitude of any sort. These took the title of king, and it is one of these whom M. Ibert has singled out. The famous chansonnier of the last century, Pierre Jean Béranger, sang of the soi-disant kings of Yvetot in playful lyrics.

A strolling reminder of Louis XII, who reigned in France at the beginning of the sixteenth century, was encountered the other day in the Forest of Marly. The great beech woods were silent under a warm afternoon sun, and a dale was deep in cool shadow. A small object appeared moving over the moss and twigs, and it proved to be an adventurous young hedgehog. The little fellow moved slowly along, pausing when he heard footsteps, and standing still with his eyes firmly shut while his bristly back was being stroked. The hedgehog was the badge of Louis XII, who was known as "le bon roi et le grand vaillant," and the animal figures often in the ornamentation of the Château de Blois. His successor in office, Francis I, took the salamander as badge, and in this chateau it also appears as part of the decoration.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

The Flying Woman

THE courage of women has long ago ceased to be a subject of discussion, but, perhaps, nothing has shown this more clearly than their attitude to flying. The Duchess of Bedford might be thought to have reached an age at which record-breaking in so treacherous a medium as the air could, with no loss of prestige, be left to younger people; and her flight to India and back in a week simply leaves us breathless with admiration. It is not so long since we were, quite naturally, congratulating Sir Lylel Vyvyan on accomplishing that journey in twice the time. The Duchess of Bedford has created a new and striking record which is not likely to be easily broken.

But hers is not the first and perhaps not the most remarkable instance of woman's daring in the air. There are now numerous expert women pilots, numerous clubs which have more women applicants than men, numerous achievements in which women have shown themselves to be unsurpassed in skill, in daring and in fortitude. Lady Heath's flight to a height of over four miles in a Moth and her lone journey from the Cape to Croydon will always win their own kind of praise. So, too, will that splendid 18,000-mile flight of Lady Bailey. It is now taken to be normal to find women entrants for the King's Cup, and all three finished the race this year. One of them, Miss Spooner, is now taking part in the 4000-mile race round Europe in the International Airplane Challenge Competition. They have shown, indeed, that in this, as in other directions, there are not two standards of daring but one, and in this, when they wish, no one can excel them.—Daily News and Westminster Gazette.